

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 238

• LAST EDITION

## UNITED STATES TROOPS REACH BRITAIN SAFELY

Bearing of Men Gives Evidence  
of Long Military Training—  
Visit Paid to Camp Where  
the Regulars Are Quartered

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was permitted to visit a camp where some regiments of the United States regulars were quartered in one of the southern counties of England. They had only arrived on the previous day, but were going through their routine as usual. These men were different from those who marched through London a few weeks ago. These, are regulars, and their general bearing is evidence of long military training.

Their physique and equipment equals that of the best of any of the European armies, but what impressed one is the alertness and intelligence remarkably apparent in each and every unit. Despite 20 days' voyage, they were in unexcelled condition. "The folks at home" may well be proud of these sons and brothers, the advance representatives of America's expeditionary force.

Talks with the boys elicited the fact that the voyage had not been entirely without incident, but happily nothing untoward had occurred. They were all anxious to know whether friends and relatives at home would know of their safe arrival, and the officers and men alike were full of enthusiasm at the prospect of what they will accomplish, and there is no lack of modest confidence in their ability to achieve big things.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Admiral and the Ambassador stand one on either side of the flagstaff. Old Glory hangs sleepily in the heat about the flagstaff on the balcony. The two men are the representatives in another, but not a "foreign" land of that New World which has come in to redress the balance of the Old. There can be no doubt which figure appears more to the crowd. Dr. Page is a great ambassador, a patriot, a man who sees deeply and holds firmly to essentials which the ordinary run of men never realize, a man therefore with a vision, so far as visions are possible to men with frockcoats and tall hats, and ready to make sacrifices or to stand firm in a way which the mere reader of newspapers has no means of gauging. But till the world gets further away than it is now from those ideas of military glory which are so deeply ingrained in its consciousness, it will not see past the drab exterior of the modern democrat to the spirit and motives which animate him. Hence it will keep its chief plaudits for the uniform.

In this case, nevertheless, the uniform deserves the plaudits. Admiral Sims is a fine sailor. He is trusted and even loved by British sailors who have worked with him, but if he had been in the morning coat and not in the uniform one hopes that the crowd would have seen the essential man. As he stands there with his hand coming now and then slowly, almost indifferently, to the salute, a fine tall figure of a man with that sea-tanned complexion and pointed silver beard, which strictly entitle him to be called "handsome," Americans must feel a sense of elation that their young men in khaki and their young men in blue are led into the fight by men of the stamp of Pershing and Sims. There is an atmosphere of mastery about Admiral Sims expressed, even in that little quick circular wave he suddenly gives with his hand to hurry up a lagging detachment in the procession of the American troops through London, which he has been watching, but watching with a detachment, almost an indifference, as though he were determined to perform his functions with as little expenditure of mental and physical energy as possible. There is no indifference, fact, there is no indifference. Admiral Sims knows just exactly what this march past of American soldiers in London means in terms of sacrifice and sorrow, and it is not difficult to detect the emotion in his face. The crowd cheer him for the sake of his uniform, but also for the qualities of character which can be almost as clearly seen by the multitude, the "straightness," the concentration on the task in hand, the natural dignity which enables Admiral Sims to represent the United States with distinction in any society, and the complete absence of any sort of kind of pretentiousness which makes him the most approachable of men. America made no mistake about her commander-in-chief of the United States Navy in European waters.

The two Americans look down on the marching soldiers framed on either side by the crowded pavements, a moving line of khaki passing between two lines of mainly black and white, with many bursts of khaki also and an occasional touch of color lent by some strange and foreign uniform. A crowded group of secretaries and other officials with their wives and guests form the background and the windows above make a grand stand for the stenographers and messengers.

(Continued on page two, column three)

## CANADA PLANNING FOURTH WAR LOAN

OTTAWA, Ont.—The fourth domestic war loan will be floated in November and will probably be for \$100,000,000 and at a rate which will net the subscribers nearly 6 per cent. It was learned today. Sir Thomas White stated that between now and November a nation-wide organization would be instituted to make the loan a success.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The capture of Monte San Gabriele, the official news of which was announced by certain news agencies yesterday, is still waiting for confirmation. It is General Cardona's method, however, always to be slow in making his announcements, and therefore it may be that the agencies giving the news are officially vouching for were merely anticipating the truth. If it is true that the great mountain has been captured, then the way has been opened for an advance into the Chiapovana Valley, in a way which would enable the Italians, if the advance were successfully pushed home, to cut the communications between the Austrian armies on the Julian front and those around Gorizia and in Istria. What is known for certain is that heavy fighting is still going on round the fringes of the Bainsizza Plateau.

On the western fronts the fighting is still one of aircraft and big guns, the English apparently being engaged in a policy of steadily dropping explosives on the aerodromes, munition dumps and railway connections of the Germans in northern France and Flanders.

On the eastern front the garrison of Riga is slowly retreating northeast in the direction of Petrograd, and apparently is at present occupying the line of the River Aa which it has crossed near Hintzenberg.

German View of Riga Battle

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Lieutenant-General Baron von Ardenne has an interesting article in the Berliner Tageblatt on the fall of Riga. He says:

"As a military action, the fall of Riga presents a first-class warlike deed. It had been planned some time ago, and very circumspectly, but had to wait for a convenient day. The Russians, too, had prepared for this attack for a long time. They had erected on the western shore of Dugno a formidable bridgehead in the shape of a semicircle of a radius of 30 kilometers, extending beyond the River Aa. The Russian positions at the last named point were evacuated a few days ago, thus shortening the line of defense considerably and increasing its formidability. Fully nine Russian divisions of infantry were employed in defense of this bridgehead. Extending upstream to Frederichstadt, there were four more infantry divisions and one cavalry division. Altogether, the Russians had assembled fully 150,000 men.

"The bridgehead itself was occupied by the Sixth and Second Siberian and Third Russian Army Corps and one brigade of Lithuanians, while the adjoining fortifications were occupied by the Twenty-first Russian Army Corps and two brigades of the Lithuanian Corps, not counting troops at the mouth of the Dvina. This extensive bridgehead formed a dangerous salient for a Russian aggression toward Mitau, Tukum, and, furthermore, against the East Prussian frontier. The eastern shore of the Dvina is dotted with fortification, and the two shores of the River Jaegel in themselves represent very strong lines of fortifications.

"It required heroic determination to attack this position with a less numerous army. The German troops advanced against Riga and the bridgehead at the road which, leading from Mitau, crosses the Tirul swamps, but the main attack took place at Duena-hoff in the country around Uxkall. After terrific fighting four positions heavily protected by wire entanglements were taken, and on the first day of the battle Riga's western suburb and the River Little Jaegel fell into German hands. The Russian commanding general left Riga hurriedly that same day. Riga was captured on Sept. 2, and the German troops drove the Russian armies before them across the River Great Jaegel.

"The enemy fled in a northeasterly direction with a haste that easily explains the comparatively small number of prisoners captured by the Germans. But the booty of war material at Riga was enormous. "Meanwhile the German cavalry has cut off the Russian fortress garrison at the Duena's estuary, and German U-boats will prevent them from leaving by sea. The fall of this fortress may be expected within a few days. The enemy's line of retreat along one (Continued on page four, column one)

## GRAND DUKES IN RUSSIA ARRESTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Two papers report that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and his wife and the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch are under arrest for complicity in a counterrevolutionary plot.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY IN INDIA

Mr. Montagu, in Interview, Explains Purpose of Proposed Trip to the East—Policy Recognizes India's Growth

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"We should be glad to know what is the purpose of your policy in India. Do you intend always to govern us without our help or do you propose to fit us to govern ourselves? Will you spread representative institutions and education among us to the extent that one day we shall be able to say you found us helpless, you gave us unity, prosperity, responsibility?" That was the question India had put to England, the Secretary of State for India remarked in an interview, and he proceeded to answer it with that extraordinarily wide and comprehensive grasp of this subject in all its ramifications and interrelations and unique capacity for exposition which made his speeches on finance and other subjects when he was a member of the Asquith War Cabinet educative to an unusual degree.

In opening the interview, Mr. Montagu drew a vivid picture of the material progress of India under British rule. Even today, however, India is a country of undeveloped resources and of enormous poverty, and when it is remembered that all except 10 per cent of its population of over 300,000,000 can neither read nor write, it becomes clear that India has a long way to go before full responsibility could become practicable. Hence the necessity, as Mr. Montagu pointed out in the House of Commons, of proceeding by gradual stages.

After explaining how the Morley reform bill, the last big step forward prior to the war, aimed at securing expression for Indian public opinion through institutions on which Indians were represented, he pointed out that though these institutions served to focus the expression of educated Indian opinion in the form of resolutions discussed and passed, the latter were in no way binding on the Government and therefore Indian people were still in the position that they felt that control over their own destinies was not sufficiently in their own hands.

"This was the position when the war broke out, but people get tired of simply talking, if it leads to nothing tangible. They demand that their words be effective in producing deeds. With the outbreak of the war, India's wonderful deeds raised the whole Indian question afresh and at the recent meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet the right of India to a place in all future conference was definitely recognized. Thus another great forward step was taken.

There remained, however, to be answered that question by India formulated at the head of this dispatch, and the answer finally came in that carefully drawn-up statement read in the House of Commons by Mr. Montagu on Aug. 20: "I am now going to India for this reason." Mr. Montagu said. "This world upheaval has roused in every country a desire for a new order of things after the war. To meet this desire in India we wish to take both adequate steps and right steps. Although the India Office and the Government of India are in complete accord, if we try to do that by exchange of dispatches with India with all the interminable delays, discussions and consultations that the system involves and without any opportunity for India and England to explain their point of view to each other, I do not think the result will be satisfactory, and you must remember that it is not possible at the present day to retrace these constitutional steps. By proceeding to India myself I will be able to bring both parties to the discussion together and enable them to think out the problem on the spot and decide what further installment of our policy can be now granted to the various parts of the Indian Empire.

"It is unprecedented for a Secretary of State for India to visit India on such a mission and I think it will be satisfactory, and you must remember that it is not possible at the present day to retrace these constitutional steps. By proceeding to India myself I will be able to bring both parties to the discussion together and enable them to think out the problem on the spot and decide what further installment of our policy can be now granted to the various parts of the Indian Empire.

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show India how serious we are. We have announced our principle. We have said where we are going and we have already removed a long-standing Indian grievance by granting commissioned rank in the British army to Indians.

Another two questions, Mr. Montagu was good enough to answer. "What is the probable effect of this policy on Indian extremists?" and "Is this new policy a national one or may it possibly be reversed by any future government?" Mr. Montagu's reply to the first question was that the extremists were a small body numerically, though large vocally. Their strength hitherto had been that uncertainty as to purpose and the tendency of the Government had given extremists some influence over politicians who desired not revolution but an extension of liberty. Now that a clear policy and a feasible policy, of which progressive installments would be given, had been enunciated, he had no fears that the extremists would be able to cause trouble.

As to the second question, Mr. Montagu said there would be no turning back because there could be none, though some governments might go more slowly than others. There could be no turning back because India's advance toward responsible government was a matter of growth and British policy was the recognition of and adapted to that growth.

## GERMAN RULE MUST CHANGE

President Wilson Insists That  
Elimination of Hohenzollerns  
Is Necessary Preliminary to  
Starting Peace Discussions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing authorizes a denial of the statement credited to him that the United States Government does not insist upon the elimination of the Hohenzollerns as a condition of initiating peace discussion. A false interpretation of an answer to a simple question was given by certain newspapers devoted to the peace propaganda.

Authoritative announcement was made that what President Wilson meant by a change of Government in Germany was a change in the character of Government and not in the mere form. It must represent the will of the German people as their responsible agent. The United States reserves to itself the right to judge what the character of that Government may be. The elimination of the Hohenzollerns is the fixed purpose of the Entente Allies and this Government.

Efforts to induce Secretary Lansing to reiterate his statement of Wednesday brought from him this morning the remark, "I dislike to talk about peace when we are at war."

## GERMAN REPLY TO THE POPE AWAITED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Germany will tell Pope Benedict the German people want no gain from the war, but only a durable peace guaranteed by international treaties, according to an authoritative forecast published today by Vorwaerts. The Socialist organ added that Germany will hold, if her enemies refuse this sort of a peace, that the fall of Riga is not to be the last success of German arms.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Hereafter every Government department in Germany is to have its own press bureau. The North German Gazette at Berlin, the semi-official organ, in announcing the plan, says the object is to establish close collaboration on a large scale between the Government and the newspapers. The press, however, the semi-official organ says, "notwithstanding the new scheme for its enlightenment, is to maintain its right of free judgment, which will be far greater in the new Germany—the Germany of world politics and internal reconstruction."

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## ALLIED SUCCESS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement issued on Wednesday deals with the war operations in German East Africa. It says:

A junction has been effected between an Anglo-Belgian column and a Belgian column operating in German East Africa, the two columns getting in touch 97 miles southwest of Kilossa. The Belgians have crossed the Ulanga River near Mahenge.

We inflicted severe losses on the Germans retreating towards Mahenge. We are firmly established at Tunduru. Nearly 400 Germans surrendered at Kaker, northeast of Kilossa, to the colored South Africans who had invested Kaker.

## INTERVIEW WITH HERR MICHAELIS

Chancellor Claims Evidence at  
Soukhomlinoff Trial Shows  
That Germany Was Not  
Guilty of Starting the Conflict

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Herr Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, has given an interview to press representatives which sums up and focusses the press campaign now proceeding in Germany with a view to exploiting the evidence of the Soukhomlinoff trial in favor of Germany. In the interview, Herr Michaelis says the statements of the former Russian War Minister and the chief of the general staff must destroy the legend of Germany's guilt of starting the war. He considers it is irrefutably established that not Germany chose the time for the war, but the military party surrounding the Tzar who was under the influence of France and England.

The importance of the "new disclosures," according to the Chancellor, is that the Tzar in the last days preceding the war concluded, thanks to the Kaiser's efforts, that Germany did not desire war and in consequence ordered the cancellation of the Russian mobilization, but this order was disregarded and thwarted by "two criminals" who gave the lie to the Tzar's command.

Herr Michaelis also asserts that Mr. Zazonoff frustrated an order from the Tzar to General Yanushevitch to give conciliatory assurances to Germany's Ambassador because Russia's Foreign Minister feared that the German Ambassador might undertake further steps for preventing the threatened war. Herr Michaelis asked who was behind the men and answered his own question: "A French group of chauvinists, Poincaré and his associates."

He asserts it is quite well known that M. Poincaré was elected in view of the coming aggressive war by France and Russia and that General Soukhomlinoff came to Paris to help M. Poincaré to secure election and made a statement about the Russian Army and mobilization which he repeated in a tone intended to irritate Germany in widely-read articles in the Bourse Gazette on Russia's preparedness just prior to the war. Herr Michaelis also drags in England, stating that her aggressive plans against Germany had long been prepared by influential groups in France, England and Russia. Finally, he endeavored to prove that thus preparing an aggressive war and while secretly mobilizing Russia endeavored through General Soukhomlinoff, General Yanushevitch and others to deceive Germany as to Russia's intentions.

Herr Michaelis' summing up is familiar. France and England eager for booty and power wanted to destroy Germany and England "was of opinion that it was a fight for hegemony of Europe as Lord Grey once said. England did not like to see this hegemony, which she believed menaced, contested." Had Germany really lusted for power and conquest, Herr Michaelis concluded, she could have seized many better opportunities for precipitating a war.

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## VAST SUM ASKED FOR DESTROYERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two hundred and thirty-five million dollars for torpedo boat destroyers was asked of Congress in revised estimates submitted today by Secretary Daniels.

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## RAISIN AND IRON RATES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until Jan. 14, 1918, the operation of increased rates on raisins and other fruits from California to New York.

Increased carload commodity rates on wrought iron pipe from southeastern points to western trunk line territory were also suspended until March 9, 1918.

## TARIFF FIXING BY ROADS URGED

President Brush of Elevated  
Would Have Railway Companies  
Make Fares, Subject Only  
to Corrective Supervision

Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, appeared before the special legislative commission on street railways today with a plan which he believes will go a long way toward improving street car service in the Commonwealth and at the same time restore the confidence of investors in street railway enterprise. He recommends that the Legislature enact a law permitting the companies to fix their own tariffs, subject to corrective supervision by the Public Service Commission, providing at the same time a method of taking questions of equity to the courts for adjudication.

President Brush urged the necessity of some member of the commission going to Cleveland and studying conditions there. "Much has been said about the 3-cent fare in Cleveland," he began, "and many persons believe such a condition could be put in operation in this State. A visit to Cleveland will put Massachusetts right."

In reviewing the history of the Elevated, he pointed out certain legislative features. Regarding the purchase of the Cambridge subway, he said, the public would have benefited through improvements but the investors of the Elevated would not have benefited.

"If the State will not buy the Cambridge subway—and the purchase was rejected—" Mr. Brush said, "it seems that the State will not be likely to consider public ownership of the State's street railways, for which it would have to pay over \$200,000,000." Mr. Brush said that the Elevated has reached the point where the policy is not to make any improvements in the property which are not compulsory. First, he pointed to the fact that the order of the Public Service Commission to lay tracks in Pleasant Street has not been carried out, because the money for such improvement is not available.

Further, he said that a department head came to him recently and asked for authority to spend \$3000 for a labor-saving device which would save \$2500 a year. He could not afford the money, he said, "and the saving which should be made, couldn't be made, and the public pays the bill."

Mr. Brush said in part: "The street railway companies of this State are in a serious financial condition which, if not speedily corrected, threatens hardship on the communities they serve and disaster to those who have invested in their securities. Nearly half of the companies in this State are paying no dividends. Few, if any, Massachusetts companies can secure new capital at this time by issuing stock, and the ability of most of them to secure funds is growing less daily.

In most cases the 5-cent fare was never ample to provide necessary service, sufficient revenue to properly care for depreciation and obsolescence, a fair return on the money invested and a reasonable surplus."

Speaking of efforts to "maintain good terms" with the public, Mr. Brush said, "The companies in many cases have been afraid to stand up and state what was right and what was wrong."

He stated that most of the increases in cost of materials had amounted in recent years to 100 per cent and more, and added, "Companies have no other way to finally decide what service they shall render or what they shall charge for it, but are required to assume responsibility for expenditures made in order to provide such service as the Public Service Commission may order, resulting in lack of confidence by the investor and poor service for the car rider.

"It is clear that either the public or the companies should run the business and bear the risk of so doing. It is illogical, unjust and unreasonable, and has proved disastrous to give to the public the right, and to the companies all of the risks. This is exactly what the present law accomplishes and this is the principal cause of the existing troubles.

Referring to commission regulation Mr. Brush said, "A commission should have supervisory powers, but the power of administration must be left with the investor and his representatives. There can be no question but what there have been many advantages in commission regulation, and the system has undoubtedly accomplished a great deal, but unfortunately it has failed to perform one of its most important functions in its failure to provide for a reliable method of adequately increasing the transportation facilities of the commonwealth."

Mr. Brush outlined in detail his recommendations for remedying Massachusetts.

(Continued on page five, column four)

## UNITED STATES CALLS HALT ON ANTIWAR BODIES

Department of Justice Agents  
Seize I. W. W. Records at  
Headquarters in Various Cities—Some Leaders Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action has been taken by the United States Government to end the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World and other antiwar organizations.

In every city where the I. W. W. maintains offices, agents of the Department of Justice seized its records on Wednesday, and in some instances officials of the organization were arrested. In Chicago federal agents took possession of the national headquarters of the Socialist Party.

The seizure of documents was carried out in accordance with a plan perfected by William C. Fitts, Assistant Attorney-General. A Department of Justice statement announces that the seizure was made in connection with the grand jury investigation of the I. W. W. now in progress in Chicago. At Chicago, William D. Haywood, the organizations national secretary, was taken into custody, but later released, no charge being made against him. Federal agents there also took possession of the national headquarters of the Socialist Party, and a warrant authorizing the seizure of its documents was served upon its counsel.

Among the principal cities, in addition to Chicago, in which I. W. W. headquarters were raided were the following: Detroit, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Superior, Wis.; Denver, Miami, Seattle, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Spokane, Wash.; Missoula, Mont.; Fresno, Cal.; Great Falls, Mont.; Everett, Wash.; Butte, Mont.; Salt Lake City.

Chief Justice Covington was designated recently by the President to investigate the general labor situation in the West.

The charges against leaders of the organization under arrest or whose arrest is contemplated were not made known here. It has been stated, however, at the Department of Justice that these would have to be determined by the grand jury investigating the organization. It is intimated, however, that the investigation has only begun. It would appear also that federal grand juries in other cities will be called upon also to investigate the activities of the organization.

For many weeks past the activities of Industrial Workers of the World leaders have been under close surveillance of the department's bureau of investigation. Many field workers, chiefly in the West and Middle West, have given their entire attention to alleged attempts on the part of leaders to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war by strikes and other disturbances called in the name of labor.

These activities have never been regarded here as a labor movement. They have been held to be political and, in some instances, conducted with a view solely to hinder and hamper the Government in exercising its full strength in carrying on the war.

Many charges have been received by the department in connection with the organization's activities. Recently it was stated that included in the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World were many Austrians who have been active in causing trouble intended to hamper American industries doing war work handled by Germans before the United States declared a state of war existing with Germany.

Continued investigation has failed, it is understood, to connect these activities with German money. The department has determined the principal reservoirs of German funds in this country and, it is reported, has not connected them with recent disorders in the West and Southwest.

Local United States attorneys have reported many suspicions in connection with alleged labor troubles, however, and these have been the subject of departmental investigation. As a result of the countrywide raids the Department of Justice finds itself in possession of documents by the thousands, many of which will be submitted to grand juries as the basis of an investigation to determine whether the leaders can be prosecuted.

Prosecutions may be begun under several laws, chiefly the Espionage Act, covering the utterances of treasonable seditious statements, and the Food Control Law. Prosecution under the latter law could be conducted in cases where it was shown that attempts were being made to check the interstate movement of foodstuffs and other commodities controlled by the Government and needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

## Mass of Papers Seized

States Are Extensive

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Raids on headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World conducted in all principal cities of the Pacific coast and interior States by United States marshals and deputies, on order of the Department of Justice, resulted in seizure of a great mass of literature,



records and documents. In no case was there any resistance.

Federal officials here declared that this literature was sought by the Government as evidence tending to connect I. W. W. leaders with the German War Office.

All the matter confiscated was taken for examination by United States district attorneys, who will report to the department at Washington. The search warrants in each case charged publication of treasonable literature.

In the raid at Spokane, Wash., federal agents seized two strong boxes, one bearing the name of James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W., who is held in jail there as a military prisoner, and the other that of Don Sheridan, said to be secretary of a timber workers section of the I. W. W. Rowan was the man who issued orders for a general strike of industrial workers in the Northwest, to be effective Aug. 20. After his arrest the proposed strike collapsed.

The raids in the West extended from Arizona north to Washington and east to Colorado. Among the principal cities in which they were conducted were Miami, Ariz., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Missoula, Mont., Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Fresno, Cal., Great Falls, Mont., Everett, Wash., and Butte, Mont.

The organization's agitation in California, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Montana, had included demands for higher wages and other industrial changes. Many acts of violence attending strikes and numerous incendiary fires had been laid at their doors by various state officials.

### Offenses Are "Sedition"

Raids Are to Be Quickly Followed by Indictments

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—United States Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory was informed of the successful raids on the I. W. W. offices throughout the country while a guest of Col. E. M. House here, where he has been stopping before proceeding to the Maine woods for a short vacation. In commenting on the raids, Mr. Gregory said:

"It is no secret that the Industrial Workers of the World have been under suspicion for some time. The Department of Justice conducted a quiet investigation until I was convinced that we were warranted in taking such action as this."

"I do not need to say that the raids will be followed quickly by indictments if we find anything to warrant them, and the men will be prosecuted to the extent of the law if they deserve it."

"We have operated from Chicago as a center, because that is the headquarters of the organization. The raids extended throughout the West, wherever any special I. W. W. activity had developed. In the West the I. W. W. is a serious problem, but, except for an occasional outcropping here and there, I do not think it generally serious in the East."

Mr. Gregory said offenses would probably be charged under the general term of "sedition."

### Labor's Aid in War Pledged

Peace Seekers Play Into Enemy's Hands, Says Mr. Gompers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Loyal organized labor began its task Wednesday of showing to pacifists and pro-Germans of this country and to the German nation which has looked for a "social revolution" in the United States, that they have little to hope for from union circles. The convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, beginning its session here, heard patriotic speeches from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the industrial relations committee, and John Spargo, Socialist, along these lines. There are 172 delegates from 20 states in the meeting.

"The man who opposes the war or its prosecution is a traitor," Mr. Gompers said after he had been made permanent chairman. "If a minority in your union opposed a strike, would you let the minority rule you? The same conditions exist in this country in regard to our entry into this war—a small but loud minority of pacifists opposing it; but we are not going to let them rule us."

Mr. Walsh, temporary chairman, said that collective bargaining had already received a tremendous impetus, that when a democratic government fixed the price of coal or other necessities, it asserted the right of the people to control the means of sustenance, and that these steps forced by the war would not be retraced after it is over.

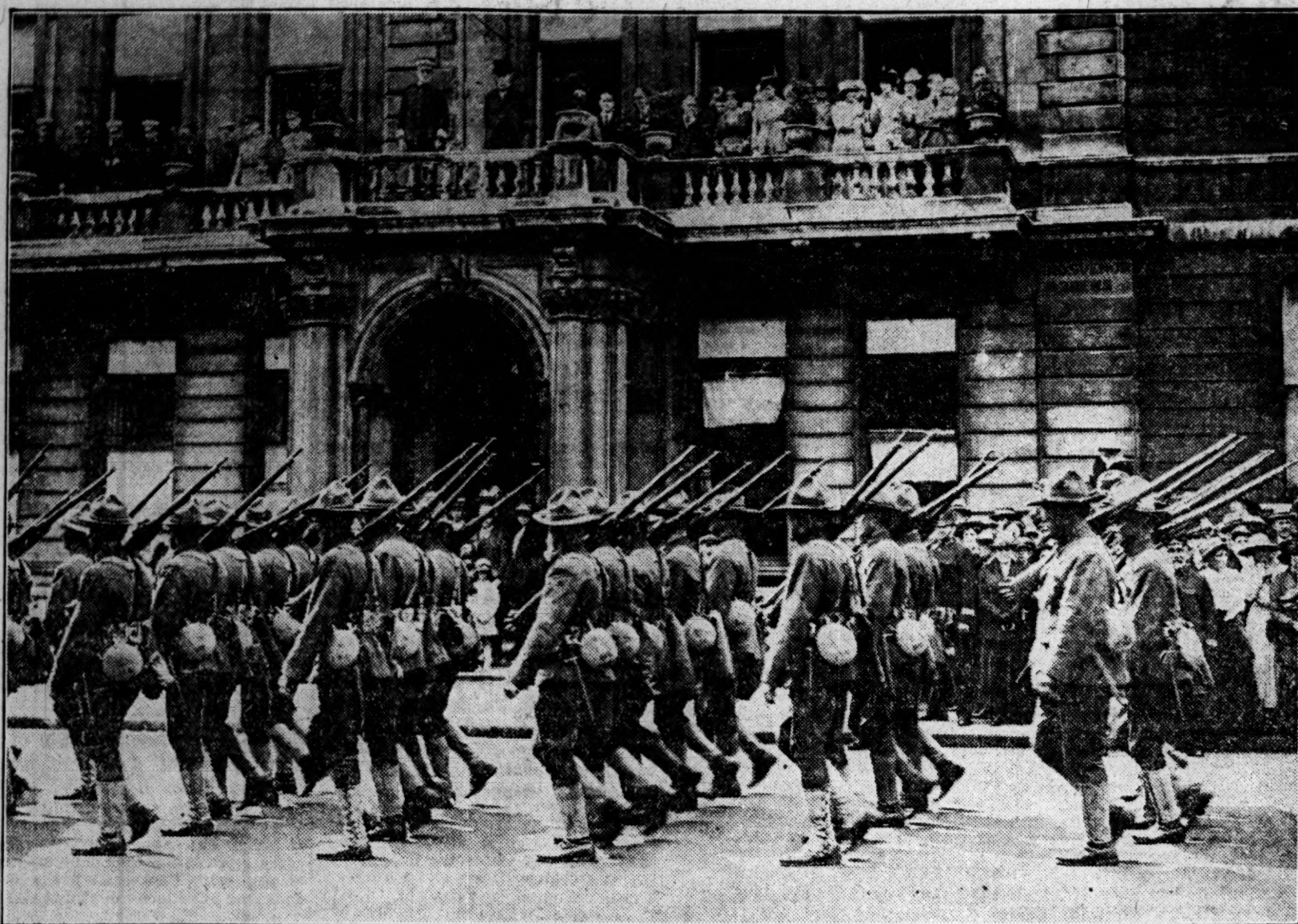
John Spargo, former member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party, nominated Mr. Gompers, and was himself named vice-chairman; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was elected secretary.

"To ask the Government of the United States now to state specifically the terms of peace," said Mr. Gompers, "is to play, consciously or unconsciously, into the hands of the enemy."

"At this time the military machine of Germany and Austria is upon foreign soil. A peace at this time must necessarily be predicated, in part at least, upon Germany's conquest of these countries and territories."

After referring to reports of German defeats in Flanders, the speaker shouted amid applause: "Back, back, back from Flanders; back from Serbia; and back, back from France, and then perhaps we must determine the conditions of peace, but not until then."

"Now I know that there are some religious, conscientious objectors and they are opposed to war under all circumstances—nonresisters—and believe that that is the only way out. That may be somewhere in Timbuctoo, but not in Germany, or France or



United States troops passing American Embassy with Admiral Sims and Dr. Page on the balcony

## UNITED STATES TROOPS REACH BRITAIN SAFELY

(Continued from page one)

Belgium or Serbia or the United States. But ask any man or woman belonging to a labor organization what would his attitude be in the event of a conflict between their fellow workers on the one hand and the employers on the other?

"I hold that a traitor to his country is upon a par with the traitor to his trade. I believe that men have the right to express their dissent, but the expression of dissent is one thing and the organizing of a movement to destroy the will of the majority—that is not right and cannot be tolerated."

"In the midst of war, there can be no discussion with those who have the guns trained upon us."

### Pacifists Blamed for Riga

Russian City's Capture Charged to Three Americans

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"Riga was not captured by Germany. Riga was captured by Robert M. La Follette, Bill Stone and Senator Gronna. They captured Riga. If Petrograd is captured, it will be by La Follette, Gronna, Stone and pro-German mayors who lent their assistance to anti-American movements."

So declared Charles Edward Russell, Socialist member of the Russian Commission to Russia, on his arrival here today to attend the convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Mr. Russell said the taking of Riga was not important, except as an indication of the extent to which the Russian people are being weakened. "Riga doesn't amount to anything," he said. "We all knew perfectly well before we left Russia that Riga was entirely likely to be taken. Riga is not the question. The great question is whether the German offensive is going to be stopped."

"When the Kaiser gives decorations for the capture of Riga, he should not forget La Follette, Gronna and Stone. They are working to strengthen the cause of Germany, prolong the war and slaughter Americans. In this respect they are doing more than all Germany—they and the Peoples Council."

"The interest of Russian people in this war has been steadily understood by the disloyal utterances of copperheads in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Consequently the Russian line is steadily being weakened. Every disloyal word uttered in Congress, every disloyal resolution passed by German agents in the Peoples Council; every occasion on which the Mayor of Chicago defies the Governor and has a copperhead convention in his city; every time any mayor assists the so-called peace movement, news of the fact is instantly sent to Russia, where it is spread around among the people. In consequence, the Russians come to believe that the United States does not mean to fight, that it is going to make peace and that it is going to desert the Allies."

### Bomb Found in I. W. W. Quarters

DETROIT, Mich.—A bomb was found among the goods confiscated in the raid of the I. W. W. headquarters here. It was stated today. Federal officials are preparing indictments to make arrests in connection with the discovery.

### TORONTO WAGE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—By a vote of 684 to 239 the Toronto street railway employees accepted the award of the Board of Conciliation giving them 70 per cent of the wage increase recently demanded by them, the terms of the agreement to be binding for a period of two years.

### WOMEN OPERATE ELEVATORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty women have started to operate the elevators in a big up-town store in place of men called by the draft. They are wearing khaki uniforms.

of the Embassy. To the right of the Ambassador and Admiral on a nearby balcony are girls in uniform, blue uniform and white apron with the red cross on the bib signifying their humane mission. The heavy green of the trees on the other side of the road which perhaps entitle Grosvenor Gardens to their name, give another touch of color, and above is a clear blue sky covered with clouds whiter than any woolen ever was, in mountainous, but weightless masses. Every patch of color in the scene throws back the sunlight. The gratitude of London, and its gratification at this eagerly desired opportunity to show the nature of its sentiments towards Britain's new ally have found their reflection in a day of sunshine with a cool tempering breeze, ideal for spectators and satisfactory for the marchers.

"They're not beauties, but perhaps they've got the fight in them," an American remarks as the procession pauses for a moment. He is wrong—or perhaps standards of beauty differ more than usual. At any rate there is an individual dignity, not always seen in masses of soldiers in this row following row of serious, sunburnt countenances. Certainly the procession will long be remembered by Londoners as one of the most serious looking they have ever seen. The men march along, led by the British bands of the Guards regiments, almost without a smile, without a glance to right or left, with none of the cheerful banter of the English Tommy or the repartee with the wits in the crowd. But after all there has been no marching of the Tommies since August, 1914, and the trials and testings of the past three years have sobered the whole nation. The crowd itself is serious. It cheers and there is a ring of genuine feeling in the cheering; no longer does the London crowd cheer from a mere infectious desire to exercise its lungs. It is thoughtful, and its cheers must be earned before it will give them. These, perhaps, are generalizations and open to criticism, but broadly they are true of the crowds whose presence in the streets signalize the great occasions of today.

So the marchers pass, one line upon another in a seemingly unending stream. The khaki of their uniforms is of course familiar; the Londoner's mentality today may be said to have a khaki tinge. Their soft, wide brimmed hats remind the spectators of their own New Zealand kismens, the only difference being the cords instead of the ribbon. The pistol hanging low in the drooping belt within a second's reach of the right hand has the "Wild West" touch for which the London urchin has to rely on the Cinema. There are small differences in boots and leggings which are noted and criticized. But what every one gazes at is the man inside the uniform and the verdict is a good one. They are fine, loose-limbed, swart figures, these three regiments of engineers, with, as a rule, a hint of strength, of muscularity, of being trained to the last inch, to use the popular phrase. They march with an easy grace which surpasses even the Dominion troops. In some cases their rifles display an individuality of slope which no doubt is receiving the censure of the British officers who are looking on, but the general effect is eminently satisfactory.

"They're modest. That's what is the matter," says an American who appears to know. "These boys don't regard themselves as the real American Army and they've got to represent it before thousands who have seen real fighting." It may have been so. But, at any rate, the public takes to its heart at once these "contemptibles"—as German statesmen with their imperial master's other miscalculation in their memory, have yet steered perilously near calling them more than

the "fraternizing" before the march and the buttons that passed through the railings of Wellington Barracks to the girls of London as souvenirs. If it had been possible for London to do more London would have done it. The explanation of the short notice was to be found in the observation balloon high up in the sky and in the circling British aeroplanes. The German would doubtless have celebrated the occasion with an air raid if they had had sufficient notice. And here it may be said that nothing has been more desired by the British military authorities, especially Lord Derby, than that the American troops should be welcomed to Britain with all the enthusiasm which the British public is prepared to pour forth. That they have been prevented from carrying out this wish is due to the strict regulations laid down by Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels. And that there is at least some wisdom in these regulations is proved. As a high military authority said to the writer: "Suppose the Germans know there is one regiment in England and you say beforehand that three regiments will march through London. The inference clearly is that two are on the sea—and at once the submarines will increase in the Atlantic." As a matter of fact some of the men who marched past the King had only just set foot in England.

Official Report of LONDON AIR RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

In connection with Tuesday night's air raid, the War Office reports that enemy aeroplanes, in considerable numbers, crossed the southeast coast over a wide area between 10:30 p. m. and 2 a. m. on Tuesday night. The raiders, the report says, seem to have traveled singly or in groups of from two to three machines, for which reason it is difficult to estimate numbers with accuracy, but it is possible that as many as 20 machines took part in the raid. By 11:20 p. m. it became evident enemy aeroplanes were approaching London, and at 11:50 the first bombs were dropped in the London district. From this time until about 1 a. m. 40 bombs were dropped in the district. Bombs were also dropped on several places on the coast. The total casualties so far reported are nine killed and 49 injured. Material damage is not extensive. One enemy machine is reported to have been brought down in the sea off Sheerness.

### Public Urged to Keep Indoors

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The relative lightness of the casualties in the German air raid of Tuesday night is attributed by the authorities to the fact that the majority of the public, owing to the lateness of the attack,

therefore, he argues, has arrived, but

were under cover, and an official notification has been issued pointing out this feature of the raid and urging the populace in the future to take similar care.

## U-BOAT SINKINGS ABOUT THE SAME

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Last night's Admiralty statement of British losses from the U-boat warfare during the week ended Sept. 2 shows the same number of vessels lost as in the previous week's statement, but there is a heavy drop in the total arrivals and departures. Particulars given by last night's statement are as follows:

Vessels of all nationalities exceeding 100 tons, excluding fishing and local craft, arriving at United Kingdom ports, 2384; departures, 2432.

British vessels sunk by mine or submarine, over 1600 tons, 20, which includes 2 sunk during the week ending Aug. 26; under 1600 tons, 3, which includes 1 sunk during the week ending Aug. 26.

Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 9, which includes 2 in the week ending Aug. 19, and 3 in the week ending Aug. 26.

There were no fishing vessels sunk. Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 23 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals and departures	Vessels sunk	% Beat off attacks
Feb. 25.....	4,341	21	0.46
March 4.....	5,095	22	.45
March 11.....	3,944	17	.43
March 18.....	5,092	24	.47
March 25.....	4,747	25	.52
April 1.....	4,839	21	.46
April 8.....	4,773	19	.40
April 15.....	4,710	28	.50
April 22.....	5,207	55	1.06
April 29.....	5,406	51	.94
May 6.....	4,871	46	.94
May 13.....	5,120	23	.45
May 20.....	5,422	27	.49
May 27.....	5,487	19	.34
June 3.....	5,835	18	.31
June 10.....	5,589	32	.57
June 17.....	5,890	32	.54
June 24.....	5,799	28	.48
July 1.....	5,681	20	.36
July 8.....	5,698	17	.30
July 15.....	5,748	18	.31
July 22.....	5,582	24	.43
July 29.....	5,523	21	.38
Aug. 5.....	5,459	22	.42
Aug. 12.....	5,442	16	.29
Aug. 19.....	5,602	18	.32
Aug. 26.....	5,309	23	.43
Sept. 2.....	4,816	23	.47

### German Hopes and U-Boats

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—

Captain von Knehlwetter, naval expert of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, writes that he expects the submarine sinkings during August to reach 750,000 tons.

Captain von Knehlwetter recalls the German official statement of some months ago, according to which England should already have reached the point where she was compelled to sue for peace, but he is ingenious enough to provide another respite of three months to save the reputations of the admiralty mathematicians. The captain cites an official statement that the tonnage available for supplying England, allowing liberally for all the construction at home and abroad, had been reduced by July 1 to 7,000,000 tons. The announcement that the 6,000,000 mark in sinkings had been passed implies, according to this writer, that the available tonnage now has shrunk to 6,500,000, whereas, according to the same admiralty statement, the limit of England's imperative necessities for commercial shipping lies between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons.

The critical moment for England, therefore, he argues, has arrived, but

he now discovers that the harvest will give England another three months' grace, or until the end of the year at the very latest.

It is noted here that this is about the fifth date set by inspired writers in Germany for the inevitable finish of Great Britain through the intensified submarine warfare.

## INVESTIGATION OF POWDER DEFECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although at a hearing of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, army officials gave testimony as to the probable cause of the defective ammunition furnished the Pershing expedition, and Secretary of War Baker stated that this was one of the inexplicable accidents of war, nevertheless the Secretary of War has ordered that an investigation of the defective ammunition turned out by the Frankford Arsenal be made by a special committee of two civilians and one army officer.

Dr. H. H. Talbot, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Parsons of the Bureau of Mines, are the two civilians. Major-General Scott, chief of staff, will name the army member.

In announcing his action, Mr. Baker indicated that he was satisfied no further investigation was necessary, but desired to have a report from such a committee as he had authorized in order to dispose of any question as to the completeness of the army inquiry. Before the Senate Military Committee the secretary explained that the defect in one-third of the ammunition had been caused only by deterioration resulting from chemical action. Since its discovery, he said, the powder formula had been changed and no further difficulty was expected. Chairman Chamberlain asked why it was that although the defect was found in May, a warning was not sent to General Pershing's expeditionary force until August. Secretary Baker replied that the first complaint came from the Navy Department and nothing was known regarding the extent of the trouble until an investigation could be made.

## PLAN FORMED FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A definite plan of organization for floating the second Liberty Loan of 1917, which contemplates formation of a distributing committee, with departments of publicity and selling subsidiary committees representing all trades and industries in the district, was considered at the first meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee here on Wednesday.

Several hundred committees will be formed throughout New York State, northern New Jersey, and Fairfield County, Connecticut, which are included in this Federal Reserve District, it was announced.

### PRISONERS' PAY INCREASED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The State Board of Public Roads, following a conference yesterday with James F. Freeman, chairman of the Penal and Charitable Commission, voted to increase the daily pay allowance of prisoners employed on state road construction from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day.

### PROF. NICHOLLS TO BE HONORED

A farewell social gathering in honor of Prof. John A. Nicholls, who is about to leave Boston for England, to take part in the great national prohibition campaign there, will be held this afternoon at the Woman's Christian Temperance headquarters, 541 Massachusetts Avenue.



## Fifty Cents Allowed For Your Straw Hat Fall Styles Ready

THERE'S a big advance in hat costs for Fall. We made our purchase and advanced the money more than six months ago and saved the increase. Our shipments have just arrived and we can sell you your Fall hat at practically the old price, and, as usual, for a limited time, will allow you 50c for your straw hat in exchange, Stetson's only exception—

### The New Hats

\$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 up to five dollars

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KENNEBEC LINE. Leave Foresters Wharf Mondays (No sailing Monday, Sept. 3) and Wednesdays at 6 P. M. Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. for Bath, Gardiner and intermediate landings. Leave Fridays at 6 P. M. for Bath only. Connecting at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and intermediate landings.

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## SHIPPING ISSUE RAISED IN PARIS

Chamber Debates Questions Affecting French Mercantile Marine and M. Tardieu's Mission to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—A request by several deputies for a special debate on the navy was met by M. Ribot with a request for the adjournment of the session. The question of the importance of the shipping issue was raised in the Chamber of Deputies on the Saturday of the week during which Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Sonnino had conferred with the French Premier in Paris on Balkan affairs, and conversations between the ministers were to be resumed in the following week on the other side of the Channel. The deputies, in spite of M. Ribot's request, persisted in demanding immediate discussion, but M. Ribot was firm, declaring that the previous week had witnessed the most critical period of the war and that since he had not had time to study the matters in question in detail, he would not engage in a discussion, though he would do so at the right time and not under the pressure which some deputies were endeavoring to put on him. The motion for adjournment was then voted, and adopted by 242 votes to 172.

A discussion on the merchant service was then begun only to be completed at the resumed sitting of the Chamber on the following Monday. The subject was introduced by M. Bouissou, deputy for Marseilles, who interpellated the Government on "the mission which the President of the Council had entrusted to the purchase of ships abroad." The debate adjourned after M. Bouissou had made M. Nall describe the circumstances in which he had ceased from being Undersecretary of State for the merchant service.

On the Monday, M. de Monzie, the new Undersecretary of State for the merchant service, explained the program which he intends to adopt. It is one which will give a greater impulse to the building and repairing of ships, including large sea-going barges, and to the solution of towing problems connected with them. This program demanded 6000 men, a third of whom were specialists, and the means of getting these men already under consideration. M. de Monzie justified the existence, as an advisory body for his own use, of a committee of five ship-owners, and then went on to the question of purchases abroad, laying particular stress on the difficulties which had been experienced in Japan. It was this which had started the idea of a technical mission being sent to study the Japanese market, to which a deputy, M. de Chappedelaine, had been appointed. The negotiations having, however, been started between the French and the Japanese governments, French and the Japanese governments, the idea of dispatching a mission had been abandoned. Every effort must be made to solve the shipping difficulties of France, continued M. de Monzie; there must be a ruthless cutting down of general needs, intensification and recuperation of tonnage, utilization of certain cruisers for transports, and questions of freightage, construction, and purchase must be considered. But this last system has met with enormous difficulties which show that free competition, though it may be an admissible system in time of peace, cannot be admitted in time of war. I will now refer to the Tardieu mission. I should be lacking not only in friendly sentiment, but also in truthfulness, if I did not speak here of the results obtained by the prodigious activity of M. André Tardieu in the delicate work which it has fallen to his lot to perform as High Commissioner of the French Government.

The telegrams and reports sent by M. André Tardieu, in which he registers day by day the efforts which he is making and the results obtained will do credit to the Chamber. But on the question of ships, we have no illusions as to what is and has been definitely achieved. M. Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Government, has not been sent to America either specially or solely to act as an intermediary for orders to be placed with the American Government; his mission is that of a commercial ambassador entrusted with the carrying on of negotiations with the Government and with large American syndicates; these negotiations have not yet terminated.

M. Tardieu has not yet completed any purchases for the State, said M. de Monzie in reply to a question. As to whether he has considered the matter of a financial combination for purchases on the American market, he evidently has, and he has certainly also considered the concentration of French orders. He is therefore preparing, on behalf of French commerce and industry, the means of purchasing what is necessary to our economic existence both in the present and in the future. It must always be remembered that out of imports valued at 44,000,000 francs, 43,000,000 francs are imported by way of the sea. It is her very life which is dependent on the sea. All means must therefore be made use of, and the best are those which will give immediate results. And if a member of the Government has to choose between no results and no responsibilities on the one hand, and results and responsibilities on the other, I declare myself without hesitation in favor of the latter.

A member, M. Ballande, having expressed his approval of the steps taken by the Government to coordinate private efforts and having declared that he could not see why a deputy possessed of powers useful to his country should not be sent on a commercial mission. M. Bouissou

again criticized the action of the Government, and pointed to the dangers, in such a matter as the purchase of ships of the State being done by clever and competent men. Purchases should not, he insisted, be made without the guarantee of competent commissions. M. Ribot entered the tribune. He admitted that the question of tonnage was an exceedingly grave one. Building ships was no doubt one way of meeting the situation, but building required labor which had to be taken from other national needs. It also meant taking from the war factories the plate iron which Great Britain could no longer provide France with. The question, an extraordinarily difficult one, was receiving the most careful attention. As for purchase—must we refrain from making any purchases? asked the Premier. I think not. It would be impossible to raise too highly M. Tardieu's eminent qualities, and, as for me, I do not accept the embargoes which M. Bouissou would place on missions entrusted to deputies. It would be a narrow and exclusive policy.

The remark having been made by a deputy that missions seemed always to be entrusted to members of the opposition, and that the impression of an endeavor to conciliate was not one which did the Government credit, M. Ribot replied that the Government would indeed be mistaken if it thought that by employing men in the opposition it would incur opposition, for such a course of action would only serve to incite members of the majority to go over to the opposition. I have, he continued, merely taken the opportunity of making use of the faculties of an eminent man, who is highly thought of abroad, and particularly in Washington. The good of the country was my only consideration and I take full responsibility for the appointment. His instructions certainly were to purchase ships if he found he could do so. He was told to go ahead and act quickly. And who was it who gave him these instructions but M. Nall, who approximated the sum to be expended at 400,000,000 francs? What did M. Tardieu do? He hired five steamships and he proceeded to purchase cargo boats and barges, and to place orders for steel bottoms. Was he wrong?

M. Bouissou: He never consulted the Budget Commission!

M. Ribot: You must realize the situation. The British and the Italians are purchasing, and placing orders. If weeks are lost in obtaining credits, we shall have the credits, but we shall have no ships.

M. Bouissou's order of the day consisted in a recommendation that deputies should be confined to this task as legislators and controllers, a request to the Government to refrain from intrusting them with missions having a commercial character and relating to State purchases, and that ships should not be purchased without first obtaining the advice of the Navy Commission and the approval of the Budget Commission. M. Ribot refused to accept the order of the day, and a vote on an order of the day without any recommendations was taken, resulting in 200 votes for and 157 against. As is evident, there were a large number of abstentions.

## VIEWS EXCHANGED ON LABOR QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions, Mr. Churchill, accompanied by Mr. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the Minister, and officials of the Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty, War Office and Ministry of Labor met representatives of the shipbuilding and engineering trades recently at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Mr. Churchill explained that he had asked the unions to send delegates to meet him on taking up office so that he might have an opportunity of a frank and informal exchange of views. He stated that he did not propose to announce any definite policy, but wished to weigh with a free mind the views of the delegates on the bill and the general labor problem. He emphasized the urgent need of maintaining and increasing the output of munitions. The attainment of this object depended to a large extent on labor and an increased supply of labor. Mr. Churchill referred to certain causes of industrial unrest, notably the "effect of fatigue," the difference between the rates of skilled men on day work and semiskilled and unskilled men on piece rates, and the provision as to leaving certificates. He asked for recommendations from the delegates on these points.

A full and general discussion followed which extended over two sessions at which a large number of points were urged by the representatives present. The discussions throughout were of a practical and friendly character.

Mr. Churchill, at the conclusion of the meeting, thanked the representatives for the helpful way in which they had met him and for the proposals they had made. He would, he said, weigh them carefully. He pointed out to them, however, that they must remember that he had to consider the position not only from their point of view, but from the point of view of the nation as a whole. He replied to some of the points raised and asked the delegates to return, in the near future, to enable him to discuss the position with them in the light of his consideration of the whole matter.

## BONUS CONVERTED INTO WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, has intimated to the district organizer of the Nottingham railwaymen that the railway companies have consented to convert the 15s. weekly bonus into wages. This decision will be received with satisfaction as the men in the Nottingham district have been agitating strongly on the question.

## SPAIN TO BUILD UP AGRICULTURE

Decides to Start National Bank of Farm Credit—Aims to Provide Capital to Facilitate Progressive Methods of Cultivation

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—In the form of a royal decree there are now published in the official Gaceta full details of a highly important Government decision, coming within the recent law of authorizations and which was known to be pending, for effecting a considerable development in the great agricultural problem. It is determined, in effect, to start forthwith a national bank of agricultural credit. It will be established provisionally for five years; and if, at the end of this period, it is considered to be a permanent necessity, its definitive organization will be laid before the Cortes. Its principal object is to provide capital for the agricultural industry and facilitate progressive methods of cultivation. This arrangement, says article 1 of the decree, proposes to extend through the nation the employment of capital, with the object of the improvement of agricultural and farming production, stimulating the establishment of organizations which will further the advancing means of cultivation such as the workers need, and supplying the pecuniary elements of development to those organizations which fulfill these functions. In order to achieve this object the state will endeavor to develop cooperation, conducting the work of education, indicating the types and models most practical and convenient, making use of all such official or private means as exist already, and exercising continual guidance and counsel towards such as endeavor to carry out the fundamentals of this decree, assisting them with the capital they need for their work and development, and interesting the banking and mercantile elements in the use of their funds for the work of the expansion of the agricultural associations. The Caja de crédito, which is established according to this plan will be of an experimental character. With the advantage of the lessons of experience, a definite system of agricultural credit will be submitted, as stated to Parliament, within five years.

In the second article of the decree the agricultural associations and their work of cooperation is dealt with, and it is put forward that by this means middlemen and their profits may be largely dispensed with, and the savings thus effected, divided among themselves. The cooperative societies will be able, if they choose, to devote the savings to reducing the working expenses, to establishing a reserve fund, to establishing and maintaining educational institutions, or to general purposes. If it were divided among the members this would necessarily be done pro-rata, according to the extent of the operations effected by each member. If the association is established with private capital, it will consist of shares subscribed for by the members and paid for either at once or in instalments, interest being paid at a rate which is not to exceed 5 per cent. Small farmers and farm hands who, for want of means or guarantees, may be unable to assume the same responsibilities as the other members may still belong to the associations. The association may carry on the acquisition, manufacture or supply of goods for consumption or for use in productive purposes intended for the personal use of the members, or to others who are similarly engaged, and also of articles which may not be sold to any others than members. The cooperative associations, so constituted, will have for their object the conduct of credit operations with their members and with other associations. They may adopt either the limited or unlimited form of responsibility, or a mixture of one with the other, conducting operations of discount, loans, exchange, or deposit, with their own members, exclusively, or with other associations. Associations whose object is the ordinary exercise of business or the transformation of agricultural products may not be specially favored. These associations will be registered according to the law of 1887, or the special law of 1906.

The third article refers to the establishment of the agricultural bank, or Caja Central de crédito Agrícola. It is ordained that its functions shall include the propagation of the fundamentals of agricultural association and the stimulation of the creation of cooperative associations. It will associate itself with the existing organizations, offering them its moral guarantee and its pecuniary assistance, and directing them toward the realization of the "principles of the adequate utilization of credit." It will exert its influence on all who have relations with it in the direction of keeping up a constant system of general inspection. It will interest bankers in the direction of placing their funds in operations of the Crédito Agrícola. It will give its indorsement to guarantee in connection with transactions or loans in reference to agricultural matters. It will act as a central collecting department for gathering together the individual and collective savings by the agricultural associations in their respective districts, for their utilization in reproductive form. The Caja Central may receive from these associations, or federations, deposits at interest and may administer their funds, devoting them to loan operations. It will open current and other accounts exclusively devoted to agricultural objects, and current accounts also with the positos, the Cajas Rurales, syndicates, federations and other agrarian institutions. It will make, in the same way, loans,

repayable in one or more sums, with the unlimited security of the members of the association, or on agricultural products, cattle, horses, agricultural machinery, crops, etc.

After briefly setting forth the conditions of the loans, the decree proceeds to state that in order to associate the Bank of Spain with the syndicates and cajas rurales, the Caja Central may arrange the two following forms of operations: First, the syndicates will determine the sums necessary for their operations and will formulate a note upon their distribution. This being done, and the guarantee of solvency of each syndicate being computed, the latter will issue a bill to each of its members individually for the amount that may have been allotted to him, and when accepted, the syndicate or caja, will present it for discount at the Bank of Spain. Details for the working of this plan are stated. Second, the Bank of Spain will open a credit account with the intermediary organizations, the Caja General, or the districto, with the security of the documents that the syndicates give to the cajas, on which the bank will advance sums for the operations contemplated.

The Caja Central will be established with an initial capital of 10,000,000 pesetas in shares of 500 pesetas, half to be paid when it begins to exercise its functions. Of the total amount of capital, 3,000,000 will be subscribed by the State in cash or obligations, 3,000,000 by the positos and 2,000,000 by the Bank of Spain. The other 2,000,000 will be placed at the disposal of the free bank and agrarian associations of a general character, who must subscribe a minimum of 100,000 pesetas each in order to obtain representation on the committee of management. The remaining unsubscribed capital will be offered with due authorization to the Banco Hipotecario de España. Any further increase of capital that may be necessary will be authorized by royal decree, approved at a Cabinet Council, and it will be subscribed as previously, or by public subscription. The Caja Central will have the character of a cooperative body. A fixed interest will be paid on the capital, which may not exceed 6 per cent cumulative. If there are any remaining profits half will be devoted to establishing a reserve fund, and the other will be returned to the syndicates in proportion to the amount of their business with the Caja Central. When the reserve fund amounts to a quarter of the subscription, it will not be obligatory to pay to it annually more than 10 per cent of the profits.

The Caja Central will be administered by a directorate council, consisting of a permanent president nominated by the Government; a representative of the positos, another of the Banco de España, and another of the Hipotecario, each nominated by their respective institutions; and a representative for each of the following who may have subscribed 100,000 pesetas: The Asociación General de Ganaderos del Reino, the Asociación de Agricultores de España, the Instituto Agrícola Catalán de San Isidro, the Banco de León XIII, the Asociación de Labradores de Zaragoza, and any other purely cooperative and agricultural society that may subscribe the sum named. The council may nominate an executive committee from its own body. The Caja Central will enjoy personal jurisdiction and will proceed with absolute independence of all official organization. The ministers of Finance and Public Works will exercise functions of protection over it, the first named in the inspection and direction of its economic affairs, and the second in regard to the agrarian work entrusted to the Caja Central. The directorate council will settle the conditions for the granting of credits and loans. The Caja Central may nominate a managing director, and in the same way it may appoint persons to whatever offices may be necessary. The expenses of administration will be defrayed by the State and by the financial institutions that support the Caja Central in such proportion as they have contributed to the establishment.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA OFFICES SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Hamburg-Amerika offices in Cockspur Street have just been purchased by the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company for £60,200. The property was put up for auction recently by order of the public trustee, by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks at Tokenhouse yard, under the Trading of the Enemy Amendment Act, and the bidding started at £25,000. For some time after August, 1914, the officers of the great German shipping firm stood empty and disconsolate among the other great shipping offices in Cockspur Street, and a notice announced to the public that the premises were "temporarily closed." After a time part of the building was made use of by the Ministry of Munitions, and the Allan Line Company occupy portions of the ground floor and basement. The building, which was erected 10 years ago, is a handsome structure, occupying a site of 6000 square feet. The ground floor is of polished granite with bronze ornaments, and the entrance fronting the street is still adorned with a bronze group of two female figures and a ship flanking an open oval with the words "Hamburg-Amerika," cast in bronze, across it.

## ALGERIAN VILLAGERS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The King, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade, has awarded the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Belkacem den Mohammed Lekmil, an Algerian villager in recognition of his services to the survivors of a shipwrecked British crew on Feb. 20 last. The Board of Trade have also granted money awards to other villagers who assisted the shipwrecked men.

## PROSPECTS FOR GERMAN REFORM

Socialist Majority Spokesman Defends Claim That Democratization Is Progressing as Result of Group's Efforts

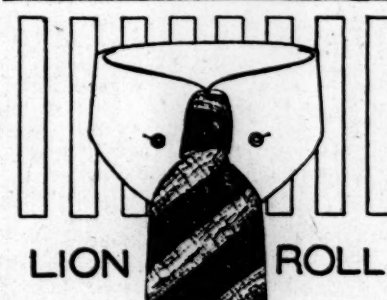
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Socialist Majority's view of the present situation in Germany has been summarized by Herr Scheidemann in a speech before a mass meeting of the Socialists of Greater Berlin. His subject was given as "Germany's Future," but the speech rather resolved itself into a declaration as to the success of the policy pursued by the Majority Socialists, and a defense of their claim that the democratization of Germany is making steady progress as a result of their efforts.

Beginning with an appeal to the now familiar argument that it would have been nothing short of criminal to have refused the war credits on the outbreak of hostilities, and remarking that "only a miserable demagogue could demand that we should withhold supplies because we are obliged to go hungry or because newspapers and meetings are prohibited," Herr Scheidemann declared that the war aim of his party was to secure German territory and the future of the German people. The war, he said, descended on Germany at the moment of her highest economic development, and when she was in the midst of a struggle for free political institutions. Since then the parliamentary work of his party had made good progress, especially during the past few weeks, as was shown by the Reichstag's peace resolution and the promise of equal franchise in Prussia; but so long as the freedom of Germany and the peace of Europe had not been fully attained no man could rest content with the success so far achieved. The two achievements referred to were such as would scarcely have been considered possible but a few weeks before, but they were not enough. Nevertheless the recent Reichstag session had marked considerable progress. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, for instance, accepted the equal franchise for Prussia and the Socialist Majority's peace program, and thanks were due to him for the fact. He hesitated, however, before the demand for the democratization of the Empire, and so deprived himself of what he so much needed, the support of a majority. Had he secured that, no one would have been able to throw him. Herr Scheidemann declared, and added that the best legacy the former Chancellor had left behind him was the certainty that a Chancellor who inclined more to the Right than he had done was impossible. Such a man would be swept away.

Having further asserted that with his peace program the Reichstag had "invaded the foreign policy of the Empire" and inflicted a complete defeat on the annexationists, Herr Scheidemann announced that the battle for popular control in the Empire and the individual states would now be joined. We demand, he said, a State Government consonant with the franchise message, and we demand an Imperial Government, consonant with the Reichstag's program. Our entire foreign policy must also be conducted in accordance with that program, and the German press must not be made the instrument of people who would like to obliterate the Reichstag resolution. Press and Parliament are coordinate. There are, however, strong influences intent on bringing our action to naught, and there is a press that is obedient to those influences.

Referring further on to the contemplated appointment of parliamentarians as secretaries of state, Herr Scheidemann said he could not think that his party would participate in any experiment of that kind. Were a real parliamentary government to be formed he said, with a program we could approve, then we should also be obliged to assume responsibility; but if deputies are to be appointed secretaries of state as subordinates of the Chancellor, I think no one can expect Social Democrats to enter into such an arrangement. He went on, however to defend the step taken by himself and other members of his party recently in accepting Dr. Helfferich's invitation to a conference of parliamentarians at which the Kaiser appeared. We are Democrats and Socialists, he said, but not bores, and we shall accept invitations to discussions between parliamentarians, so long as we think we can promote the interests of the working people thereby.

The rest of Herr Scheidemann's remarks bore on the situation with regard to Russia. Matters, he said, had reached a critical stage in the east. We must protect ourselves against Russia so long as she remains our foe; but we do not want the work of the revolution to be overthrown. The



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disorderly retreat is resulting in terrible suffering for the mass of the Russian soldiery, and the Socialist Government of Russia is ascribing the responsibility for this vast misfortune to another Socialist group, that of the Maximalists. Just think if such a misfortune were to overtake the German army, and the Government could ascribe it to a Socialist party in Germany. There you have the key to an understanding of our attitude. Had something of that kind happened with us, it would have meant the downfall of Germany, and of German Social Democracy at the same time. That we did not want, and we believe we have rendered the best service to our people and to Socialism. In Russia, on the other hand, the dispute between Socialists has ended in fratricide. That ought to be a warning to us. The Russian Socialists also will now understand why we did not follow their advice, and imitate their revolution. They will now comprehend, perhaps, that we did not want to prepare for the German people the fate that the Russian now has to endure. We must arrive at democracy by other roads, and we are already treading them. I do not doubt for a moment that we shall have the equal franchise in Prussia, and the Parliamentary system, after the war. But it is unfortunate that we have not got them already. If the war does not come to an end soon, a thorough democratization will take place while it is still going on. Upheavals such as those in Russia should, and will be spared us, in the process, if everywhere there prevails the determination to do what is necessary at the right time.

Referring later to the need for a speedy peace, Herr Scheidemann declared that he had not given up hope of the Russian Socialists; not the Maximalists, but the Minimalists now in power, who were called "Social Patriots" in their own country, just as his own party was in Germany. He hoped, he said, that no further offers of a separate peace would be made to Russia, but declared that if she should want peace herself she must be told that Germany cherished no annexationist schemes in any direction, and that the independence and integrity of Belgium and the integrity of France were guaranteed in any event. The Reichstag, he proclaimed in conclusion, has smoothed the way for all desirous of entering upon peace negotiations, provided they are not intent on robbing and dismembering Germany. Our aim is a Europe that can rejoice in a secure peace, and that will have a free Germany in its midst. The Social Democratic working-class is fighting for the better future of the coming race. To have fought for that future will be the highest renown of German Social Democracy.

## RESTRICTION ON NEWSPAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—A new order has been issued by Signor de Nava further restricting the use of paper and decreeing that from the 1st of August all newspapers are to appear on two days in the week with only two pages. Up to the present time the newspapers have been limited to two pages only on one day in the week. The shortage of paper is to a certain extent connected with the lack of coal which tends to reduce production. Great economy is to be observed in the use of paper in the public offices and only certain kinds of paper are to be supplied to them.

## SERVICES RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The president of the French Republic has awarded a silver medal and diploma to Mr. Souter, third officer of the S. S. Morinier of London, in recognition of his services in rescuing a French seaman in the dock at Saint Nazaire on Oct. 27, 1916.

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## STOCKMEN SEEK PRICE STANDARD

Representatives of Industry Believe Production of Meats Would Be Encouraged—Unstable Market Is Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DENVER, Col.—Of 90 stockmen composing the United States Live Stock Industry Committee, convening in Washington this week, 30 are members of the American National Live Stock Association, with headquarters here. In answer to a question as to what the stockmen were likely to propose at the Washington meeting, S. T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the association, said:

"We recognize that there are fundamental factors affecting production, such as lack of confidence in market stability, high prices of animal food, better returns from other agricultural pursuits, and fear of overproduction. These factors must be measurably removed before increase is possible. We believe it essential for the Government to recognize that through its purchases of meat products for our army and allies it can practically fix a general level of prices for live stock and meat in this country. The Government, therefore, should promptly assure producers that its purchases will be made on such a basis and that there will be a liberal profit. It will encourage those who may be able to increase their production."

"The Government also should announce plans for increase of production and conservation of the live stock industry; also the protection of producers as well as consumers. Campaigns urging discrimination against meat and for meatless days do not tend to encourage production."

## MINERS AND ARMY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The South Wales miners have spoken with no uncertain voice on the subject of the proposed scheme for obtaining additional recruits for the army from the mines. At a special meeting at Cardiff of delegates of the South Wales Miners Federation, presided over by Mr. James Winstone, the proposal to accept the scheme inviting the federation to cooperate with the military authorities as to the best and most equitable method of securing men for the army, was rejected by 236 votes to 25. The miners' contention is that it is no part of the business of the federation as a trade union to cooperate with the authorities in getting men for the army, and that this duty properly belongs to the military representatives. The South Wales miners have, from the first, taken an independent line in this matter, and the present vote merely confirms what has been their policy from the start. A ballot at the pit heads, it is understood, is to be taken to give effect to the resolution rejecting the scheme.



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LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

River Great Jaeger is now under permanent fire by German artillery.

## German Fleet in Riga Gulf

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)**—A German fleet has appeared in Gulf of Riga, according to a report just to hand, and there has been a bombardment of that coast south of Pernau. This latter news is viewed from the standpoint of a possible landing which would have as its immediate objective the cutting of the railway between Riga and Pskov. For the moment the Germans are pushing their offensive and the conferring of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle by the Kaiser on von Ludendorff apparently indicates that the Riga offensive is a project of the latter, who has always favored breaking through to Petrograd.

Naturally interest centers as much on the causes which have enabled the Germans in two days to break through on a front of 60 versts, as on the actual extent of the Russian defeat. The Riga front, which is the organ of the Riga army, attributes the German crossing of the Dvina to the fact that the Germans were fully informed as to the positions of the Russian batteries. The Russian commissaire on this front has reported to the Government at length on the subject and declares categorically that desertions were few in number, being limited to small handfuls of men. He declares the Russian regiments fought until practically wiped out by what he calls the "overwhelming" German material superiority. On the other hand, certain elements regard the defeat as due to the same factors which have caused disintegration elsewhere. Even the Letts, who fought formerly so brilliantly at Ukull bridgehead, are reported completely disorganized.

Certain Soviet members are accused by the newspapers of trying to utilize the Riga events to force General Korniloff to resign and one paper states that the Government are forming a War Council of the ablest generals regardless of their politics.

## British Air Raids

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—Aerial activity and the success of numerous British air raids were reported today by Sir Douglas Haig.

"During Tuesday, British aeroplanes dropped a total of 188 bombs on billets, railway stations and lines, sidings, ammunition dumps, training schools and other works at a dozen different places," he added.

## Italians Firm on Carso Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—Official Rome is still silent regarding the capture by Italians of Mt. Gabriello, but from the large number of prisoners reported as captured in this section of front in yesterday's Rome communiqué, there seems every likelihood that reduction of the Gabriele fortifications has been very largely accomplished.

The Austrians on the Carso front have been violently counterattacking, but with little if any result. From Riga the Russian line, pivoting on Friedrichstadt, has swung back toward the valley of River Aa, so that along the high road to Petrograd their withdrawal reaches a depth of about 30 miles from Riga. At Dvinsk, farther south, lively artillery firing is reported for the second day in succession, but there is no indication, as yet, of any thrust by the Germans at this point. Apart from minor raiding activities, and considerable artillery work on the Flanders front, there is little of moment to report on British and French fronts.

## Regarding Monte San Gabriele

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Wednesday)**—Nothing is known in official circles here. The Christian Science Monitor learns, as to the reported capture of Monte San Gabriele by the Italians, but unofficial messages from Rome this morning, which are probably correct, state that the mountain is now in Italian hands, together with about 1000 troops of its garrison.

## Battles on Western Front

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—Local battles east of Fleury and southeast of St. Julien, in which British troops took a few prisoners, were reported from the British front today by Sir Douglas Haig. He said German aircraft had bombed three hospitals on Tuesday night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—The German official statement issued on Wednesday follows:

Eastern war theater: Our operations east of Riga have developed further, as anticipated.

Duennamünde has been taken and the heavy coastal guns, some of them as large as 4.5 centimeter caliber, have fallen undamaged into our hands. The Baltic has been reached northeast of the Dvina, and the Livonian River has been crossed. The Russian rear guards south of the river were wiped out.

The enemy troops are still in retreat toward the northwest. Otherwise, from the Dvina to the Danube there have been no military operations on a large scale.

Macedonian theater: The situation is unchanged.

Western theater: Front of Crown Prince

has been an artillery duel on the coast, and from the Houthouli Wood the duel has increased in intensity. Up to the present there has been no infantry activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—Sir Douglas Haig reports that patrol encounters and local fighting took place during the night east of Fleury and southeast of St. Julien. We secured a few prisoners. Further information shows that on Tuesday night German aircraft dropped bombs on three hospitals. The following details are now available concerning the bombing operations carried out by our aeroplanes on the 4th inst. During the day 24 bombs were dropped on the enemy billets at Hantay, east of Lens, and on billets at Lauwinplanque in the same area.

Five bombs were dropped on Audenarde Railway Junction and seven on Audign-au-Bac ammunition dump and the station of Cambrai. Eight bombs were dropped on Carrières aerodrome east of Cambrai and 61 on various other targets. During the night of the 4th and 5th bombs were dropped from an average height of 1000 feet as follows: Four on a large aerial training school near Valenciennes, 12 on Ramegnies Chén aerodrome near Tournai, 12 on Somain railway junction sidings, 17 on Vouvaux and Lezeennes aerodrome near Lille, six on sidings between Douai and Somain, and two on Lezennes railway station, south of Roulers.

The official statement issued on Wednesday reads: A hostile raiding party was driven off by the fire of rifles and machine guns on Tuesday night in the vicinity of Armentières. A raid by the enemy's troops at a later hour against positions held by Portuguese also was unsuccessful. The German artillery was active in the neighborhood of Lens.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

A strong party of the enemy forces endeavored to raid one of our posts east of Klein Zillebake during the night, but was driven back by our fire with loss before reaching our position. Artillery activity continues on both sides of the Ypres battlefield.

On Tuesday night enemy aeroplanes again dropped bombs on different places behind our lines. A few casualties were caused in one of our hospital areas and there was some damage to property in the civilian zone. There was no damage of military importance. One of the enemy raiding machines was brought down by our fire and destroyed.

Our aeroplanes have continued their bombing activities day and night. On Tuesday great activity in the air prevailed on both sides. Our aeroplanes and balloons worked all day in cooperation with our artillery in spite of vigorous attack of hostile aeroplanes. A record number of aerial photographs were taken, many of them at great distances behind the line.

Though the enemy aeroplanes showed themselves disinclined to meet our fighting machines unless well to the east of the line, five hostile machines were brought down in combat and nine others were driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—Today's official statement says:

Around Cerny the artillery fire was violent. North of Rheims French raids penetrated the enemy first line. In Champagne there was a violent bombardment on both sides, the French artillery dominating and preventing enemy attacks.

On both banks of the Meuse the gunfire was also heavy.

The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

After a lively bombardment on Tuesday evening the Germans made an attack on the Casements Plateau. Checked by our fire, they were not able to approach our lines. In the Champagne we repulsed an enemy attack north of The Casque. We made a successful attack northeast of the Teton and took prisoners.

On both banks of the Meuse violent artillery fighting continued through the night. In upper Alsace there were patrol engagements in the region of Seppois.

On Tuesday night German aeroplanes bombed the new hospitals behind the Verdun front. Bar le Duc also received a number of projectiles, and there were several victims among the civilian population.

On Sept. 4 five German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots. Five others badly damaged, fell within the German lines. Another airplane was brought down by our machine guns in retaliation for enemy bombardments of our sanitary establishments. Two of our aeroplanes bombed Treves on Tuesday night.

Our bombing aeroplanes carried out a number of expeditions, attacking railroad stations at Roulers and Pitthem, the aviation grounds at Ghislerville, munitions depots at Thourout, where a violent fire was observed; barracks at Lahar, aviation ground at Schlestadt and factories at Hagondange.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

On Wednesday morning, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered against the Calonne Plateau two attacks which were repulsed. One officer remained in our hands. There were lively reciprocal artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse.

Belgian communication: On the night of Sept. 3 to 4 the Germans fired gas shells in the region of Ramscapelle. There was quite lively artillery action at the same place during the day of Sept. 4.

On the night of Sept. 4 to 5 enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs near Adinkerke. On Wednesday our artillery carried out fires of destruction in retaliation for those effected by the enemy forces against our communications. Notwithstanding the activity of enemy aeroplanes, our aviators

have been able to accomplish their missions beyond our lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)**—The official statement issued on Wednesday says:

Western front: In the direction of Riga our troops, having crossed the Livonian River Aa, are continuing a further retreat along the coast of the Gulf of Riga in a northeasterly direction. In the region of the Pakov Road and the River Aa the enemy troops continuing their offensive, reached the crossings of the River Aa, near Abrant and below Hintzenberg, 50 versts from Riga.

Our troops operating in an easterly direction from Riga retired, under enemy pressure to Segevd, Lemberg and Detschubayrd.

The enemy ships which shelled the Gulf of Riga proved to be submarines. In the direction of Dvinsk there was lively artillery firing. There were fusillades on the remainder of the front.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Cernowitz, in the region of Slobodzie, the enemy forces continue their attacks. Having occupied two fortified heights they were driven out by counterattacks and the position restored. We took more than 200 prisoners.

**ROME, Italy (Thursday)**—The capture of more than 700 additional prisoners in the continued Italian advance was reported by the War Office today.

"Continuing the struggle around Gorizia, we took more than 526 prisoners," the report said.

"On the Carso front repeated enemy attacks were broken up, 800 prisoners being captured."

Yesterday's official statement says: On Tuesday the battle on the Julian front was violently renewed. On the Bainsizza Plateau we obtained advantage, capturing an important position southwest of Oroglio. The battle is raging northwest of Gorizia.

We captured today 86 officers and 1600 men belonging to 10 different regiments.

On the Carso Plateau the enemy troops, after most violent bombardment, launched infantry forces against our positions from Castagnavizza to the sea. On the northern section of the line, between Castagnavizza and Korite, the attack, after varying fortunes, was repulsed. In the center, between Korite and Celie, our troops gallantly resisted seven furious assaults and maintained their positions.

To the south between the Brestovizza Valley and the sea, the enemy troops were able to gain an initial success between Hill 146, northeast of Florand, and the railway tunnel northeast of Iokavac, where we were compelled to withdraw temporarily from a few advanced positions.

In the afternoon by energetic counterattack our line was reestablished, with the capture of 402 prisoners, including 14 officers.

Two hundred and sixty-one of our aeroplanes participated in the battle, bombing the enemy troops and their communication lines. On Tuesday night our air fleet renewed the bombardment of Pola with effective results and returned safely to its base.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**SOFIA, Bulgaria (Thursday)**—The official statement issued on Wednesday says: The French on the Macedonian front were repulsed on Monday near Bratondol with very heavy losses.

TREASON TRIAL  
AT PETROGRAD

**PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)**—The testimony of M. Guchkoff, president of the Third Duma, against Colonel Miasolevoff in the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, and his wife, charged respectively with high treason and as an accomplice in the crime, was answered on Tuesday by General Soukhomlinoff, who declared that he had no reason to suspect the colonel of being a spy. The former War Minister admitted receiving a number of letters reflecting on Miasolevoff, but said that he would have had no assistants left if he had dismissed everybody who was similarly accused.

Mme. Mersouloff, a cousin of Mme. Soukhomlinoff, testified that the Soukhomlinoffs lived simply, and she added that, although Mme. Soukhomlinoff dressed well and spent much time abroad, she worked hard during the war organizing hospitals and other charities.

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LABOR DEBATES  
JOINT COUNCILS

Whitley Report to Regulate Relations Between Employers and Employed Is Both Defended and Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**BLACKPOOL, England (Thursday)**—The Trade Unions Congress discussed today proposals of the Whitley report for the formation of joint standing industrial councils of representatives of masters and men in various industries, together with district councils and workmen's committees, to regulate relations between employers and employed with a view to improving industrial conditions in the future. The parliamentary committee of the congress endorsed the report generally on the understanding that these measures were voluntary and were secured by mutual agreement.

Messrs. Robert Smillie and J. R. Clynes, who were signatories of the Whitley report, are to defend the report against some vigorous criticism. Mr. Smillie pointed out that it was only an interim and not the final report, and he strongly urged the proposals presented as the best alternative to compulsory arbitration. He declared that thousands of strikes and lockouts would have been avoided had machinery for calling both sides together been in existence.

Mr. J. Sexton of the Liverpool dockers objected to any scheme which did not compel the employers to employ only trade union labor, while Mr. Frank Hodges, Socialist miner delegate from South Wales, criticized the report because it spoke of setting up permanent relations between capital and labor. He said that the trade union movement was capable of working out its destiny without accepting blindly any proposals of middle-class intellectuals and professors with one or two labor men who had subordinated their opinions for the sake of unanimity.

The question of a 48-hour week without reduction of the standard rate of wages also came under discussion. In view of the recent dispute, railwaymen like J. H. Thomas of the National Union of Railwaymen and J. Bromley of the Associated Engineers and Firemen figured prominently, but it was Mrs. Fawcett, wife of a London locomotive fireman, who was a delegate to the congress from the women workers, who showed in the best speech of the debate what the present system really meant. Her vigorous declaration of the life of a fireman's wife told of irregular hours, of a husband returning after an extraordinarily long day and being "knocked up again" to take the 2:40 to Manchester. She had to pack up a dinner basket for him whether there was anything to pack in it or not. She wanted an eight-hour day and she wanted her husband to strike for it.

"I remember," she said, "what we went through after the Boer War with the magnificent wage of 4s. a day and a standing off ticket, which means you hang about for a job and get possibly three shifts a week." The resolution was carried unanimously. The resolution for conscription of wealth, supported by J. H. Thomas, was also carried.

DAILY REPORT OF  
MARKETS BUREAU

"With only a week or 10 days left for the maximum amount of tomatoes and sweet corn to appear on the market and with the fall season already here, consumers are urged to complete their winter stock of canned and dried vegetables and fruits as soon as possible," says the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in today's bulletin. "Not only should corn and tomatoes be mentioned in this connection, but string beans as well, the second crop of which is now coming in quantity on the local farmers market. Cabbage, carrots, squash and beets are plentiful and cheap."

"Over 3500 bushels of tomatoes arrived this morning, but the demand was very active and farmers had no difficulty in selling at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel and as high as \$2 for superior pack. Yesterday's prices held for corn with the demand active."

"Farmers' prices collected by the Bureau of Markets and Retail Prices for the Massachusetts Board of Food

Administration. Farmers reporting 177; loads 183.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, 492 bushels (all grades), 75c@\$.75, retail, 5c@12½c; beans, green, 653 bushels (32 quarts), \$1@1.75, retail, 8c quart; beans, wax, 219 bushels (32 quarts), \$1.25@1.75, retail, 8c quart; beans, shell, 300 bushels (32 quarts), \$1.50@1.75, retail, 8c quart; beets, bunch, 40c@50c, retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 129 bushels, 75c@\$.81, retail, 5c pound; cabbage, 692 barrels (80@90 pounds), 60@75c, retail, 2c pound; carrots, bunch, 211 boxes (24 bunches), 50c@60c, retail, 5c bunch; carrots, cut, 100 bushels, \$1.50@1.75, retail, 5c pound; corn, white, 219 boxes (5 dozen), 60@75c, retail, 20c dozen; corn, yellow, 769 boxes (5 dozen), 75c@85c, retail, 20c dozen; cucumbers, 51 boxes (6@7 dozen), \$2.25@3.50, retail, 5c each; lettuce, 681 boxes (18 heads), 65c@\$.81, retail, 7c head; onions, 476 bushels (52 pounds), \$1.65@1.75, retail, 5c pound; onions, pickling, 45 bushels, \$4@4.25, retail, 20c quart; peppers, 322 bushels (15@18), 25@40c, retail, 5c each; squash, Italian, 61 boxes, 50c@\$.75, retail, 6c pound; squash, winter, 73 barrels, \$1@1.75, retail, 3c pound; tomatoes, 4088 bushels (56 pounds), \$1.25@2, retail, 5c pound; cauliflower, 230 boxes (5@9), 40c@\$.75, retail price, 20@25c; celery, 539 dozen, \$1@1.25, retail, 12½c bunch; egg plant, 143 boxes (15@18), \$1.25@1.75, retail, 10@20c each; parsley, 143 bushels, 25@40c, retail, 2 ounce; romaine, 61 boxes, 40@50c, retail, 7c head; turnips, 14 bushels, 75c@90c, retail, 3c pound; lima beans, 4 bushels, \$3; peaches, 30 baskets (16 quarts), 65@90c.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday)**—The twelfth meeting of the Irish convention, was held here yesterday, when consideration was continued of the draft schemes based upon the "Dominion principle of self-government," which had been discussed at seven preceding sessions. The convention delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor of Belfast and subsequently inspected the harbor and shipbuilding yards of Harland & Wolff and Workman, Clark & Co.

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**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—Indications are that the whole Cabinet will resign and M. Ribot will endeavor to form a new Ministry. He is in touch with all groups in an effort to form a strong Ministry.

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LABOR WARNS  
AGAINST I. W. W.

Charge Is Made That It Is Trying to Break Up Trades Unionism—Unions Asked to Give Its Members No Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
**CHICAGO, Ill.**—Organized labor is now warning its members not to be misled into contributing financial support to the Industrial Workers of the World, which, in fact, the union leaders, is seeking to break up the trades union movement. In the weekly news letter of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, under the heading "The truth about the I. W. W.," is printed an official statement issued by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, formerly the Western Federation of Miners, which brings out this advice in explaining the strike situation in the metalliferous mining industry. The statement is signed by Charles H. Moyer and Ernest Mills, president and secretary-treasurer of the union. It declares that labor conditions in Montana are much better than represented. The statement, in part, follows:

"The Butte Miners Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, chartered in 1893, was destroyed through I. W. W. influences in June, 1914. Shortly after that the union was reorganized under the same number and affiliated with the Central Council of the Butte and the State Federation of Labor, where it is still represented. Since its reorganization, with the assistance of the international, local union men and such prominent advocates as 'Mother' Jones, John Walker and James Lord, all of whom have addressed meetings in Butte, every effort has been exerted to induce the miners to return to the bona fide labor movement, but a continuous campaign of misrepresentation, carried on by those who remained in Butte and took part in the destruction of the Miners Union in 1914, has prevented any real progress. At times, when it seemed that the reorganization of the miners was assured, this I. W. W. influence, ably assisted by a destructive element in the city, became active and practically annulled the advantage gained."

"This was the situation on June 9, 1917, when the I. W. W. element brought about a strike at Butte. This continued for a short time, when approximately 6000 of the underground workers returned to work, realizing that they had nothing to gain by following the I. W. W. leaders. More than 2000 have returned to the Butte Miners Union No. 1, the bona fide local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The miners who have returned are working under a satisfactory agreement with a substantial increase in wages. "There were approximately 12,000 miners employed at Butte when the strike was declared; more than 6000 are now working, as well as the sheldermen in Anaconda and Great Falls, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and metal trades. All of the above have signed a two-year agreement with the companies. Approximately 3000 miners have left Butte, leaving in the neighborhood of 2500 who are recognized, as followers of the Campbell union of the I. W. W., and who still claim to be on strike."

"In other words, more than 15,000 trade unionists in Montana, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have signed and are working under a satisfactory two-year agreement with the companies, while less than 3000, under the leadership of

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lieutenants of the I. W. W., refuse to accept the agreement and return to work, and are asking the bona fide labor movement outside of Butte to contribute to their support and help to feed and fatten a large number of the camp followers of the I. W. W., who have hastened there to aid in the destruction of the bona fide organization.

"The situation would appear to be clear, and with these facts before them no local union or true member of the International or the American Federation of Labor will be able to find an excuse for contributing to their appeal."

"The answer of the men and women of the bona fide unions to this appeal should not be in dollars, but in a ringing rebuke and a warning to those who make the appeal that if they expect assistance from the bona fide movement of America they must take their place in its ranks and prove they are worthy of its support."

DUAL MONARCHY IS  
TO DISCUSS PEACE

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—Austrian and Hungarian delegations will meet in Vienna in November to discuss



## B. & M. STRIKERS STILL IN SESSION

Two Hours of Discussion Over Arbitration Proposal of Receiver Hustis Fails to Reach Agreement—Recess Is Taken

After two hours of deliberation behind closed doors at the Quincy House this morning the Boston & Maine strike committee had not decided whether or not it would take up with the offer of Receiver James H. Hustis of the railroad, who, under authority of Judge Morton of the United States District Court, has proposed to submit the wage controversy to arbitration by an agency named by Secretary of War Baker.

Members of the committee were reluctant about giving out the details of the morning conference. They merely admitted that they had come to no decision and stated that the proposition of Mr. Hustis would be considered again at another conference this afternoon. Robert Fechner, chairman of the general committee of the Federal Crafts, was instructed to communicate with Mr. Hustis, acknowledging receipt of his proposal and informing him it would receive earnest consideration.

Howard B. Mahany of the United States Department of Labor, who is in Boston investigating the Boston & Maine strike, stated he might have some announcement to make this afternoon.

Mr. Mahany and Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, were in conference with Governor McCall this morning. Mr. Endicott said that they had merely called to allow Mr. Mahany to pay his respects to the Governor.

Mr. Endicott has been formally asked by the War Department and the Department of Labor at Washington to do all he can to assist in a speedy settlement of the strike.

Mr. Endicott was asked if there were any new developments in the strike situation. "We are waiting for just what you are," he answered. "We want to hear from the men who are now in conference at the Quincy House."

Executive Manager Endicott has been clothed with the fullest federal as well as State authority in his capacity as mediator in the Boston & Maine strike situation, according to a statement made by the Governor.

In his effort to bring the conflicting interests together, he has the backing of both the United States War Department and the Department of Labor, and the Governor is hopeful that the situation is now leading to a settlement.

Although strike leaders intimated they were not wholly satisfied with the latest turn of the strike proceedings, they felt if they held out firmly against arbitration there was the possibility that the federal Government would compel them to return to work under guard, as a measure of national safety. The Government has taken a similar course in other labor difficulties around Boston vitally affecting the progress of war steps.

The strike leaders were particularly concerned this morning at the implication that they were holding the Boston & Maine mechanics away from their employment for reasons that might have an unpatriotic flavor. They declared labor is standing patriotically with the Government at this critical moment, and they pointed with pride to the large number of Liberty Bond buttons being worn by working men.

It was stated that the 8 cent an hour increase being demanded by the strikers would give the machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers on the Boston & Maine a larger weekly wage than men engaged in similar employment on the New Haven Railroad are now receiving. The New Haven men, it was admitted, are receiving the highest wage for this work being paid in New England, though it was said railroads in other parts of the United States pay higher.

New Haven mechanics, it was said, receive 1.5 cents per hour more than Boston & Maine employees. But this was qualified by the declaration that the New Haven employees already are grumbling and want more pay.

The offer of Receiver Hustis to arbitrate, following the recent refusal of both sides to submit their differences to the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, came late Wednesday after Judge Morton of the United States District Court had returned to Boston from a vacation trip and had conferred with Mr. Hustis. The arbitration proposal was submitted to the strike committee by authority of the court, under whose direction the receiver is conducting the affairs of the railroad. It is proposed to make the award retroactive to Sept. 5, the purpose being to have the men return to work immediately so that New England transportation may not be seriously embarrassed.

United States Attorney-General Gregory was in Boston Wednesday and talked with Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, with regard to the Boston & Maine strike. It was stated, however, that Mr. Gregory was in the city in an unofficial capacity. He also conferred with District Attorney Anderson before leaving for Manchester to visit Col. E. M. House, the President's friend.

B. & A. Strike Veto Rescinded  
Settlement of the labor difficulties among the maintenance of way employees of the Boston & Albany Railroad has been formally reported to Secretary Baker of the War Department at Washington by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Both sides have yielded and the strike

vote rescinded, he reports, this being the result of about two months' work on the part of the committee. An agreement signed Wednesday gives the foreman and subforeman an increase of 8 per cent, their original demands being for 15 per cent. Other maintenance of way employees are to receive an increase from \$2.10 to \$2.25. They demanded \$2.31 and a work day of 9 instead of 10 hours.

B. & M. Places Embargo  
On account of accumulation of east-bound freight and in order to prevent further congestion and consequent tying up of equipment, embargo is placed today by the Boston & Maine Railroad on all eastward freight, routing eastbound via New York Central Railroad at Rotterdam and Troy, N. Y., and the Delaware and Hudson Company at Mechanicsville and Troy, N. Y., except shipments originating at Troy, Albany or on the New York Central Railroad, south of Troy, live-stock, perishable, coal, coke, ore, shipments consigned to railroads and the United States Government, also shipments to be manufactured for use of the United States Government when so billed. Shipments billed up to and including Sept. 7 will be accepted.

## SHOE WORKERS' UNIONS DROPPED

Lynn Manufacturers in Circular Letter to Employees Refuse to Have Any More to Do With Local Trade Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association made public today a circular letter sent to their former employees, and agreed upon at a meeting of the association last night. In it they absolutely refuse to have anything more to do with the Allied Shoe Workers Union or the United Shoe Workers of America and ask their former employees to invite the Boot & Shoe Workers Union to enter the Lynn field.

Experts in the situation point out that under this announcement either the local unions will have to accept the B. & S. W. U. or else the shoe industry in Lynn will be a thing of the past. Since April 18, 22 factories have been closed due to labor troubles, and after many conferences the operatives are said to have refused to arbitrate the matter with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The letter, addressed to "Our Former Employees," says: "On Aug. 31 we sent you a circular letter asking you to call at our factories Sept. 4 and 5 for the purpose of receiving your applications for work following the recommendations of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Many have called at our offices and signed applications. We also have received a great many letters from our former employees, asking for blanks to be sent to them that they could sign and send to us. Wednesday, Sept. 5, the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association held a meeting, and it was unanimously voted to inform all our former employees through another circular letter that under no considerations would we again open negotiations or do business at any time with the United Shoe Workers of America and the unions known as the Allied Shoe Workers in the city of Lynn."

"It was also voted to have all employees return to their former employers' application cards, petitioning the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to come to Lynn. These cards are to be signed and returned to the factories where the signers were formerly employed. All applications will be held in strict confidence. When a sufficient number of applications have been received we will open our factories and protect carefully the interests of all who go to work."

Meetings of the Allied Shoe Workers Union and the United Shoe Workers of America, in three halls, last night, brought forth positive declarations that, under no circumstance, would the local unions permit the B. & S. W. U. to invade the Lynn field and that, unless the manufacturers changed their terms, the strike would be maintained for six months more, if necessary. William D. Dwyer of Brockton, a labor leader and editor, addressed one of the meetings and claimed that the main purpose of the manufacturers from the start was to introduce the B. & S. W. U. to the Lynn field.

The manufacturers claim that many operatives have written their desire to return to work and that as soon as 1000 signatures can be shown the B. & S. W. U., that organization will operate the factories. The union representatives, however, claim that none of their membership has agreed to return to work and that they will vehemently oppose the introduction of other union labor. The B. & S. W. U. headquarters in Boston reiterates its statement that it will not come to Lynn unless a "substantial number of shoe workers wish it."

RECORD OF MEN PLANNED  
At City Hall today a new subdivision of the Boston Public Safety Committee was organized for the purpose of keeping a record of the local men in the military service of the United States. This new organization is to cooperate with the Massachusetts soldiers' information bureau, and is composed of M. H. Corcoran, James R. Nicholson, Felix Vorenberg, Conrad Reuter and Harold Peabody.

FLAGS FOR REGIMENTS  
Governor McCall and the Executive Council this afternoon voted to appropriate \$500 for the purchase of two United States flags, to be presented to the one hundred and first and the one hundred and third regiments as a gift from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## CONVENTION MAY REPORT TWICE

Constitutional Amendments Ready for State Election This Year May Be Submitted if New Order Is Adopted

An order was offered in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today to have whatever business is completed in time referred to the voters at the State election, Nov. 6. Debate on the order was postponed to tomorrow.

It appears likely now that the session of the convention will continue for several months, at least. The question has been raised informally whether to submit part of the product of the convention to the voters this year or to wait and submit everything next year. The order presented today puts the question formally before the convention.

Mr. Loring of Beverly offered an amendment to the initiative and referendum resolution. It strikes out all the provisions for amending the Constitution by the initiative and referendum method and substitutes a new method of proposing such amendments by the Legislature.

At present a proposed constitutional amendment must get a two-thirds vote in the House and a majority in the Senate, in two successive Legislatures, before it goes to the people for acceptance or rejection. Mr. Loring's amendment provides that the two branches of the Legislature shall meet in joint convention to consider constitutional amendments which may be proposed.

A majority vote of the members of both branches, two years in succession, shall be sufficient to send the proposed amendment to the people.

This amendment will be considered with others which have been offered to the Walker initiative and referendum plan now under discussion.

If the convention should decide to accept the provisions of the order, the voters undoubtedly will have the Curtis anti-amendment and possibly the initiative and referendum to pass judgment on in November. Whether any additional propositions could be submitted this year will depend largely on the length of time required by the convention to complete the present discussion of the initiative and referendum.

The order was introduced by Mr. McCormack of Boston. It provides that in the event of the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention not having been concluded on or before the date wherein the ballot for the state election for the year of 1917 must be prepared for printing, the committee on rules and procedure consider the expediency of the convention submitting to the people at the coming state election such alterations or amendments of the Constitution as shall be duly authorized and engrossed.

The middle of October would be approximately the closing date for completing propositions which were to be referred to the voters in November.

Debate being resumed on the initiative and referendum, Mr. Brown of Brockton completed his argument yesterday in favor of the proposition, concluding with a statement that organized labor was not opposed to wealth, as each, but to abuse of the power which wealth often brings. Mr. Bryant of Milton, speaking in opposition to the initiative and referendum, referred to the holding up of legislation by leaders controlled by special interests, as charged by supporters of the initiative and referendum.

He inquired if it were not a considerable holdup to provide, as the Walker initiative and referendum resolution does, that no amendments can be made in a bill which any 10 voters may draft and submit to the Legislature after securing the number of signatures required by the initiative and referendum system.

Mr. Walker of Brookline interrupted to say that he wished to state frankly that this provision was a defect. He had tried unsuccessfully in the committee on initiative and referendum to have provision made for amending bills which had been sent to the Legislature under the initiative and referendum plan.

However, he promised that he would make another strong effort on the floor of the convention to remedy this defect. While it was a defect, it was relatively a minor one, and should not be allowed to jeopardize passage of the proposition as a whole.

Resuming, Mr. Bryant said he wished to call attention to another defect. The initiative and referendum appeared to strike out the force of the words "proportional" and "reasonable" as used in the bill of rights.

The bill of rights says that taxes shall be proportional and reasonable. But the power to grant disproportionate and unreasonable power still exists in the people. It cannot be exercised by the Legislature because the people have forbidden it in the bill of rights. The words proportional and reasonable are highly important in connection with the taxing power.

At yesterday's afternoon session, former Atty.-Gen. Thomas J. Boynton, speaking for the initiative and referendum, declared it a necessary step to secure legislation in the public interest which has been held up by the influence brought to bear on many of the legislators.

## STRINGENT RULING OF UTAH DRAFT BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That the local draft board in Salt Lake City had adopted the most stringent rules of any draft boards in the country is

the belief that prevails here following an agreement reached as to the modus operandi to be followed in the examination of men subject to entrance in the new national army.

The members of the four boards of the city decided that in view of the large number claiming exemption, about 80 per cent of the men called, that drastic action was necessary to insure the quotas being filled at the earliest possible date.

They consequently decided that no single man who had passed the physical examination should be excused from the draft; that no married man without children should be exempted, and that no man should be exempted who only had one person dependent upon him.

## TARIFF FIXING BY ROADS URGED

(Continued from page one)

chusetts' street railway problems as follows:

"The directors of a street railway company, after making a proper investigation and estimate of their business for the ensuing year and finding or forecasting net returns insufficient to yield such fair return as is necessary to obtain additional capital, should be authorized to establish and file with the Public Service Commission such revised tariff as in their judgment is necessary, which should go into effect at the expiration of 30 days. If the Public Service Commission at any time thereafter finds after such investigation, hearings, etc., as it deems necessary, that the new tariffs are in its opinion in excess of those necessary to produce a return of 6 per cent or such greater return as may be necessary, to invite additional capital, it should so rule, and at the same time point out in what respects the management is not prudent or efficient to a degree sufficient to substantially effect the net return and to warrant a modification of the tariff. The commission should also state what tariff they believed proper as the result of such economies."

He would give railway companies right of appeal to the courts from such finding by the commission, the new tariffs continuing in effect for at least one year, unless the companies accepted the recommendation of the commission that a reduction was advisable.

Any surplus which might be left over above a fair return," he continued, "should be put into a special fund to be used in lieu of capital for such purpose as the commission might approve. By so doing you would have a constant control by proper public authorities over a company that would prevent it from arbitrarily raising fares to pay unfair dividends. The payment of excessive dividends could and should be absolutely prevented by this means."

## BAY STATE PLANS RADICAL CHANGE IN ITS SCHEDULE

Important changes in its system of reduced rate tickets are proposed by the Bay State Street Railway Company in a schedule submitted to the Public Service Commission this morning.

In 24 districts, scattered all over the system, the existing reduced rate tickets are withdrawn. In 41 districts it is proposed to sell 20 tickets for \$1.92, such tickets being good for transportation through two contiguous fare limits. In eight districts, where three fare limits are involved, 20 tickets are to be sold for \$2.40.

At present, the company issues workmen's tickets in 50 districts, and commutation tickets in 23 districts. Workmen's tickets are those which are issued for use between 5:30 and 7:30 in the morning and 4:30 and 6:30 in the evening, while commutation tickets are those issued for use during one of the periods and at other hours of the day. Hereafter, if the commission approves the company's plan, no commutation tickets are to be issued.

Samuel H. Pillsbury, counsel for the company, stated that the tickets now in use involve 26 different rates of fares. The ticket arrangement is a perfect "hodge-podge," he said, without apparent justification, except that it has been inherited from companies which have been taken over by the Bay State. The company's plan is to adopt a standardized system, under which there will be no reduced rates in single zones; in double zones there will be a limited hour ticket sold at 80 per cent of the basic fare (9.6 cents), while in triple zones there will be a limited hour ticket sold at two-thirds of the basic fare (12 cents). In each case, the tickets will be sold in strips of 20. General Manager Goff presented to the commission a mass of statistics, explaining the effect of the proposed plan in each district of the company's system.

## MAYOR OF CHICAGO STARTS LIBEL SUIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor William Hale Thompson today filed suit for \$250,000 damages, charging libel, against the Chicago Herald and James Keeley, publisher. Simultaneously he made a long public statement defending himself against charges of "anti-Americanism," and alleging he has been grossly libeled by the "press of Chicago and others."

CONTRACT FOR GYMNASIUM  
Gymnasium apparatus is to be installed at the new Roslindale municipal building soon, the contract having been awarded to Wright & Ditson for \$2924.50, the lowest bidders. The wooden grandstands erected at City Hall and on Boston Common for the Grand Army and the Elks parades have been sold to Swift-McNutt Company for \$2313, the highest bidders, who will raise them. They were erected at a cost of \$10,000.

## CONTEST BEGINS ON INCOME TAX

Senate Leaders Think Defeat of Heavy Tax Is Forecast by Decisive Rout of the High War Profits Tax Element

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The decisive rout of the high war profits tax element in the Senate on Wednesday afternoon, according to Senate leaders, forecasts the defeat of the fight for higher income taxes, which began this morning. The revenue bill, with the adoption of the Finance Committee's war profits provisions, now totals \$2,522,000,000, near which figure it is expected to remain. Many senators predict the ultimate elimination of consumption taxes, aggregating \$86,000,000, second class mail increase of \$12,000,000, freight taxes of \$77,000,000, and stamp taxes on parcel post packages estimated to yield approximately \$8,000,000.

The war profits section, as now written into the bill, strikes out of the House provision for an additional tax of more than \$220,000,000 and is a substitute for the present excess profits law yielding \$226,000,000. It also extends the tax to ordinary normal peace profits, reached by graduated rates ranging from 12 per cent to 60 per cent. The excess is based upon the net income above \$5000 of corporations, partnerships and individuals in trade or business over the average of 1911, 1912 and 1913—the pre-war standard—with a minimum exemption of 6 per cent of actual invested capital, and a maximum exemption of 10 per cent.

The graduated rates and their estimated revenue yield follow: Twelve per cent on excess profits up to 15 per cent, \$100,080,000; 16 per cent on between 15 and 25 per cent, \$46,080,000; 20 per cent between 25 and 50 per cent, \$109,000,000; 25 per cent, between 50 and 75 per cent, \$101,000,000; 30 per cent, between 75 and 100 per cent, \$88,200,000; 35 per cent, between 100 and 150 per cent, \$120,050,000; 40 per cent, between 150 and 200 per cent, \$102,000,000; 45 per cent, between 200 and 250 per cent, \$84,150,000; 50 per cent, between 250 and 300 per cent, \$72,500,000; 60 per cent on profits in excess of 300 per cent, \$462,990,000.

With the war profits section virtually disposed of, the Senate proceeded today to the income tax section under an agreement for its disposition by Friday. The section now under discussion, with the recent increases, would levy \$850,164,000 on incomes, \$360,000,000 from corporations and the balance from individuals. Senator La Follette will endeavor to raise the individual levy to about \$650,000,000, and Senator Hollis will attempt to make it \$557,000,000.

## War Profits in House

Speaker Clark Reopens Battle of Wealth Conscriptioists

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaker Champ Clark, taking the floor in the House today, reopened the battle of wealth conscriptioists, demanding that great war profits be heavily taxed.

The temper of the House toward the coming fight was shown in tremendous applause of the Speaker's words. His declaration that "80 per cent of war profits is not too much to take," aroused such a demonstration that he was forced to stop speaking.

## ALLIANCE HEARS CHINESE MINISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, in an address to the Chinese students of the eastern section alliance in Brown University today urged them to maintain a steadfast purpose when they returned to China with the ideas of the modern world.

Dr. Koo's address was principally one of advice to students who return to China. He admonished them not to feel too highly their importance to China and to work gradually for those changes which they believed to be for the good of their nation. He told of instances where Chinese boys educated in this country returned home and "put on airs." These things, he said, reflected upon the boys themselves.

Another instance of a bright student who refused an inferior office because he thought he should begin "higher up" was cited by the Minister. Dr. Koo told the men and women that they had chosen a fitting place

## AMUSEMENTS

### SYMPHONY HALL

The Symphony Concerts  
Beginning October 12-13

SOLOISTS:  
Mabel Garrison, Fritz Kreisler, Ethel Leginska, John McCormack, Joseph Maklin, Madame Melba, Frances Sanh, Stravin Noak, Gulemar Novace, I. J. Paderewski, Irma Seydel, Heinrich Warnke, Anton Witke, Efram Zimbalist.

Tickets for both series now on sale at Symphony Hall.

Monday LAST TRIP Sept. 10

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN  
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place  
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50  
Big iron steamer DOROTHY BRADFORD  
leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sunday 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

NANTASKET BEACH  
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

## HOOVER ENLISTS HOUSEWIVES

Local Prices on Food to Be Ascertained by Them and Reported—New Jersey Inquiry Shows Retailers' Big Profits

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food Commissioner Herbert C. Hoover has enlisted an army of housewives to watch local prices in every community of 3000 and over. They will report to him by mail weekly. On the basis of these reports, and aided by public opinion, Mr. Hoover will keep prices down to reasonable levels.

The plan was put into effect through the Treasury Department today. In a letter addressed to the president of every national bank in the country, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams asked the appointment of a "food reporter" from the staff of each bank or from among the women folk in the homes of the bank officials.

"Mr. Hoover desires," said the letter, "to find correspondents in each place who will inform themselves at the end of each week the prices being charged by retail grocers and food dealers for the 30 articles named."

This plan is announced on the heels of a report by Governor Edge of New Jersey, following a state-wide investigation, that retail dealers handling New Jersey products in New York City have made from 90 to 900 per cent profit, whereas the producer and middleman got a very small margin.

## TRACING COURSE FOR WOMEN

Franklin Union proposes to present a course for women in tracing, lettering and elementary mechanical drawing, if there are sufficient applications to warrant such a step. The periods of instruction will be from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, starting Sept. 24 and closing Dec. 19.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.  
Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

Store Open Until 5:30, Including Saturdays

## Fall Modes

Serge Dresses  
\$16.75, \$19.50, \$25  
\$29.75

Satin Dresses  
\$25.00, \$29.75  
\$35.00

Tailored Suits  
\$25.00 to \$195.00

## Summer Attire

25% to 65% Reductions  
Tailored Suits  
Were \$29.50 to \$79.50  
Now \$12.75 to \$35.00

Gowns and Dresses  
Were \$19.75 to \$95.00  
Now \$9.75 to \$49.50

Washable Skirts  
Were \$5.95 to \$13.75  
Now \$2.95 to \$5.95

Coats and Wraps  
Were \$25.00 to \$75.00  
Now \$12.50 to \$39.75

Sweater Coats  
Were \$6.95 to \$35.00  
Now \$4.50 to \$21.50

MEYER JONASSON & CO.





## MORE RECRUITS POUR INTO AYER

Second One Per Cent of New England's Draft Army Appearing at Camp Devens to Go Into Immediate Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.,—Today another 500 men, or a second 1 per cent of New England's draft army, will arrive here to commence training, and similar quotas will be sent daily until by Saturday it is expected 2000 men will be going through the routine of camp life.

New England men, and a few from New York constitute the arrivals thus far, and there is hardly a hamlet or town but what has its representation, all of whom are taking up the new life in a manner which, staff officers say, presages the making of a splendid national army. Brigadier-General Johnston, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast, who was on the grounds yesterday afternoon, expressed himself as delighted with the general appearance of the men, and he anticipates great things from Camp Devens, which is rapidly becoming one of the leading cantonments in the country.

Yesterday was a busy day here, and the town of Ayer itself was in a state of bustle and commotion, with great army vans rushing through the quiet village streets to meet the regular and special trains, returning with whole loads of recruits. All were in good humor, despite the long waits some of them had encountered on the way, notably the Maine delegation, the first to reach Ayer at 6:50 o'clock Wednesday morning, and who left Portland on the previous evening.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont arrived in due season, the recruits from the last named state being the last arrivals late in the evening, due to poor train facilities.

As soon as the men who had been met at the station by camp officers whirled into the gate at Camp Devens, they were conducted to small houses, each of which bore the name of some New England state, and were checked off according to their respective localities.

The Massachusetts recruits were taken in charge by Lieut. H. H. Powers of the three hundred and first Infantry, to which all of this week's arrivals are being temporarily assigned.

A brief examination of the candidates presenting themselves was made on the grounds by Lieut. F. E. Brown and Lieut. C. A. Barron of Field Hospital No. 5, after which the morning arrivals were taken to mess.

Along the dusty roads leading to "Infantry Hill" the men plodded in command of their officers, and arriving at three hundred and first headquarters, the substantial meal in waiting disappeared in short order, for many of the men had breakfasted light. Lieut. Charles L. Ward of Brookline is temporarily in charge of messing the men, and at supper last night about 100 were served.

The dinner menu comprised salmon and peas with corned beef for the late arrivals, potatoes, white bread, corn cake served with corn sirup, and a beverage. The meal was served from brand-new dishes, including the newly issued tin plates which are provided with handles which are suitable for field use, which for the first time have been introduced into cantonments. Two cooks, whose number will later be augmented by 10 more, served the food from two large ranges, and every one of the boys was satisfied when he left the table in the headquarters building.

Supper included meat stew, potatoes, a vegetable, white bread and a beverage, and for this morning's breakfast, oatmeal and milk, bacon, potatoes and bread and a beverage were dispensed.

As soon as the recruits left the mess hall they were taken to the barracks above where they were induced into the intricacies of making a bed in regulation army style. They had to start at the beginning, which included bringing the cot itself from the floor above, filling the mattress with straw, and then putting on the three army blankets in just the proper way. The uppermost blanket is stamped with the letters "U. S.," which must always be in view when the bed is ready for the inspection, which is most rigid.

Blankets are other necessary supplies that were distributed by Junior First Lieut. H. T. Ball, Dartmouth '13, supply officer, who also instructed the men in the bed-making art. A specimen bed was made up with all looking on, then each one was told to make up his own bed, and soon the whole room was in order.

The men were then taken to another headquarters building where a staff of officials took their finger prints, a novel experience for most of the recruits and a detail of the first day of camp life over which much good-natured fun ensued. Physical charts were properly marked and other routine work was in order.

This was the order of affairs throughout the day, one batch of men following after another, until the entire 500 had been taken in charge by the headquarters force. Some of the officers remained on duty long after their usual hours, but this was an extraordinary day in Camp Devens, and no one expected the regular routine to be followed.

For a couple of days at least, no attempt at army routine will be made, for the men will have to become somewhat settled, and as soon as a line on their capabilities is secured, each one will be reassigned.

Late in the afternoon the Rhode Island squad of 60 men arrived, including one recruit with two years experience at West Point. Some were

wearing regulation khaki suits provided by their home friends, and many included among their meager possessions allowed, comfort bags of various-colored ecrisses.

The New Haven Red Cross provided all the men from that city with such accessories, as did the Waterbury Red Cross. The boys from the former city were given a royal send-off, which included a speech made by Mayor Campner. In several instances societies provided the men with sandwiches to eat while on the way to Ayer, and upon the whole everything for their comfort seemed to have been taken into consideration.

While awaiting registration, the men seated themselves upon the grass or upon the suitcases which some of them carried, exchanged jokes, looked the grounds over, and made speculations as to what they would do when full-fledged soldiers "somewhere in France." Not a complaint was heard, and one officer with many years' army experience all over the country said that Camp Devens was the finest equipped camp he had ever visited. Uncle Sam has surely done his best for the men.

Within a few days the big tract of 15,000 acres comprising Camp Devens will be in regular shape, and most of the 600 barracks will be occupied. About 40 buildings of 48 for the permanent hospital base are completed, and in every section of the camp rapid progress is being made in the construction work now nearly done.

A large detachment of cavalry from Ft. Ethan Allen is expected, also some mules. A remount station in Groton will probably receive these horses which will be supplied the officers when needing a horse trained to army work.

Among yesterday's visitors was Brigadier-General A. H. Wright who inspected infantry headquarters during the afternoon and who was welcomed by Maj.-Gen. H. F. Hodges, commander of the camp.

Visitors outside the camp were numerous, and the automobiles filled with sightseers nearly blocked the road passing the camp. But few people were admitted to camp, for the day was a strenuous one and the routine could not be interrupted by those whose chief object of a visit was to satisfy their curiosity.

Building 1089 at Camp Devens is shortly to be turned over to the press as headquarters, and will be provided with all accommodations, including telephone, tables, and bunks in case all-night service is necessary. Capt. Arthur F. Browne, assistant chief of staff, is in charge of equipping and opening up the building.

### More Quotas Completed

At a meeting held late yesterday afternoon in the Tremont Building, District Board 5 completed the selection of the men who will constitute the 5 per cent quotas of the three delinquent divisions, Division 3, Lynn; Division 1, Chelsea, and Division 1, Cambridge.

The men will be certified in time for them to report at Camp Devens, Ayer, on Saturday. It is believed, the board having completed its task by that time. The board continued yesterday the work of certifying the 40 per cent quotas of several boards, and accepted 49 men in the Newton division for the group scheduled to report Sept. 19. In the Watertown, Lexington and Belmont division eight names for the early quota were also certified by the board.

District 4 board was also in session, and after certifying the 5 per cent quotas in Divisions 3, 5 and 15 of Boston, adjourned until Friday.

### Mrs. Richard Russell Named

Mrs. Richard Russell has been named as temporary chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary, Massachusetts department, Navy League, in place of Mrs. Gardner Hall who has resigned to do foreign work with the Y. M. C. A. department, and who will sail for France soon.

### Fund for 101st Regiment

Efforts are being made to raise a fund of \$50,000 for the use of the first field artillery regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard, now in federal service as the one hundred first regiment, encamped at Boxford with Col. John H. Sherburne, commanding.

### U. S. WOOD RESERVES CALLED WAR FACTOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Forestry experts speaking at the conference of foresters from the Northeastern states at Dartmouth College, yesterday, pointed out that the enormous wood reserves of the United States might be the deciding factor in the war with Germany and in any case would be an important field for the reconstruction which must follow the coming of peace. Prof. James W. Toumey of the Yale Forest School spoke of the many ways in which wood is being used in the war and urged the development of the forest reserve as a part of the system of national defense.

Dr. Filbert Roth, forestry expert of the University of Michigan, estimated that the forest capital of this country might with safety reach \$50,000,000,000, an investment which he said would be worth while in peace and indispensable in war.

A comparison of the fuel values of wood and coal was made by Prof. Karl W. Woodward of New Hampshire College.

### SPRINGFIELD GARDENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Twice as many school gardens were conducted in this city this summer as last year, according to a statement from Thomas H. Kenworthy, supervisor, who estimates that about 1000 gardens have been successful. A large number of exhibits from these gardens are expected for the amateur garden show which is scheduled for Sept. 13 in the Auditorium.

## GEN. JOHNSTON SEES GOVERNOR

New Commander of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army Is Much Pleased With Camp Devens

Brig.-Gen. John M. Johnston, U. S. A., commander of the northeastern department, with his aides, paid an official visit to Governor McCall at the State House this morning. Greetings were exchanged, after which General Johnston returned to his headquarters.

General Johnston is enthusiastic in his praises of Camp Devens, which he visited yesterday afternoon. He said that the camp is already a wonderful piece of work. General Johnston paid a tribute to Maj.-Gen. Harry P. Hodges, commanding-general of the seventy-sixth division, and said that if the camp is maintained permanently it will be a most efficient part of the service.

"The men are being received into a totally different environment," he said, "yet each seems to have an innate responsive feeling. They seem to realize that all are in the game to win, and they are entering upon their new duties with a fine spirit."

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., has formally recommended the Government purchase of the camp tract, which has now been leased for a period of five years.

Last night Major-General Edwards and Brigadier-General Johnston with Capt. A. W. Hyatt of the former's staff, with others, were tendered a dinner by Gen. Charles H. Taylor at the Algonquin Club.

Mayor Frank E. Stacy of Springfield and City Solicitor Charles H. Beck with paid a visit to northeastern headquarters today in an effort to arrange with Major-General Edwards for a parade of the one hundred fourth regiment in Springfield some time during next week.

The regiment, which is made up of all the second, and some of the sixth and eighth, comprises men from Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Greenfield, Worcester and other nearby places. General Edwards expressed himself as agreeable to the plan if the details can be satisfactorily worked out.

Lt. William H. Dukes, who has been in charge of the adjutant-general's office at Northeastern headquarters, has been transferred to Little Rock, Ark., and Maj. John Carlisle is temporarily filling the office vacated by him. Maj. O. A. Pritchard, chief clerk, has been assigned to some other post, but will be temporarily retained here. Maj. James H. Steinman has gone to Annapolis, Md.

### New Bedford Men See Governor

Six members of New Bedford's first 5 per cent increment of the new draft army came to the State House this morning en route to the cantonment at Ayer and were given a cordial welcome in the executive chamber by Governor McCall and other State officials.

The men, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the distinction accorded them were Edwin Hibbert, Desistee Dubois, Harold A. Gifford, Emanuel Lomba, James H. Sullivan and Alfred Bilsborough. They were accompanied by Delegate George Walker of New Bedford.

After shaking hands with each of the men the Governor made a pleasant little speech in which he tendered the Commonwealth's appreciation of the

patriotic service to be performed by them and wished them Godspeed. After shaking hands with Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge and State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and others the men were then turned over to the Governor to the charge of "Ned" Horrigan, the Governor's aide, who was instructed to show them the State House.

### Drawing for Red Ink Numbers

Another drawing to assign red ink numbers to registrants in the national army was held at the State House today, under the direction of William G. Grundy, deputy chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The first number was drawn by Henry F. Long, secretary to the Governor, who took from the wheel 2880, which was assigned to Edward J. Labelle of Division 1, Brockton.

The first business of today's drawing was to straighten out the case of Johann Henry Hornlein of Lawrence, who had been assigned two red-ink numbers, 164 and 1765. In the drawing 164 was taken from the wheel and stands as Mr. Hornlein's.

### Harvard Reserve Officers

Yesterday was spent by the reserve officers at Harvard in a series of practical exercises in counterattacking, the men shifting their base of operations from Waverley to the trenches at Fresh Pond. Three companies participated.

### FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO DISLOYALTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Searching inquiry into the utterances of German language newspapers, Socialistic magazines and the literature of so-called peace societies and associations, regarded as likely to lead to prosecution in some instances, is being conducted by the Department of Justice.

Recent utterances and activities of Mayor Thompson of Chicago and The Republican, a newspaper which indorses him, are being scrutinized. Included in the investigation are individual newspapers and magazines published in German in this country and the advertising and other literature of the American Union Against Militarism, the People's Council, the League of Conscientious Objectors and organizations of a similar character.

### HOLLAND COMMISSION ARRIVES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Holland's special commission to plead the cause of the Netherlands in connection with American food exports has arrived here and will proceed to Washington today. In the party are Van Elde, former head of the Dutch Grain Bureau; J. B. Van Der Houven Van Cordt, ex-president of the Council of India; Joost Van Vollenhoven and a staff of clerks.

### NEW WARDEN APPOINTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John V. Chapman of the State Reformatory at Concord, Mass., has been appointed warden of the Rhode Island State Prison by the Penal and Charitable Commission. It is announced today. He will succeed Warden Almer J. Davis, who presented his resignation to the commission more than a week ago.

### BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY

Officers from the British Recruiting Mission are to be present this evening at the meeting of the British Charitable Society, in the Hotel Bellevue. After a short business session the soldiers will relate their experiences while at the front and will tell of the methods employed to gain recruits.

## ROOSEVELT FOR HEAVY WAR TAX

He Urges Maximum Production and Quick Distribution of "Everything" for the Cause—Scores Pro-German Traitors

CHATHAM, N. Y.—In his speech here, delivered at the Columbia County fair, denouncing Germany's warfare and urging on all the necessity of patriotic service, Colonel Roosevelt said in part: "We are at war. Every man and woman in this nation is, therefore, bound to serve the country in whatever way is necessary. What we and our allies at this time most need is maximum production and quick distribution of food, munitions, clothing—in short, everything. Any such restriction of profits as would reduce production would be a calamity. Moreover, in many of the most important industries labor is the largest element of cost; in view of the high cost of living a reduction in wages would be a calamity; and, therefore, profits must not be kept down so as to injure the ability to pay this rate of wages."

"Again, nothing should be done to upset the general financial situation, for the United States is the last financial reservoir of the world, and it would be a grave calamity to upset the financial situation by upsetting the economic basis of our business. As regards certain necessities of life the Government must certainly prevent owners, and especially speculators, from charging excessively high prices; but it is equally important that the Government should be cautious not to enforce unreasonably low prices, especially as regards what the Government itself uses, and as regards exports."

"Heavily graduated inheritance and income taxes are necessary; they should follow the English and German models. But at present what is most needed is a heavily—a very heavily—graduated tax on the excess profits due to war conditions; a tax as heavy as Great Britain has now imposed. In the purchases made by the Government it ought to pay prices high enough to enable not merely the big manufacturers but their smaller and less advantageously situated rivals to secure a generous living profit. This means that the big manufacturers would have excess profits; and the proper way to reach these is by taxing them heavily."

"The war has clearly raised two problems: The problem of the present, which is to help our allies to win this war by endeavoring in every way now to offset the effect of our utter failure to prepare in advance; and the permanent problem, the problem of defense against a future—perhaps a distant, perhaps an immediately impending future—attack upon us when we have no allies; the problem of preparing our strength as a permanent policy so that never again shall

we be caught as shamefully unprepared as now, so that never again shall we be forced as at present to owe our safety purely to the valor of our allies and not to our own courage and strength."

"Now and then we read in the papers boastful accounts of how much money we have appropriated, of how many men have been registered for the draft, of what wonderful plans we intend to develop for an aeroplane fleet, of how many cargo ships and big guns we intend to build. All of this would be excellent if we meant to prepare for a war three years hence; but it is, all of it, every particle of it, just exactly what we ought to have done three years ago, or at the very least two years and a half ago, when the Lusitania was sunk—for we had exactly the same cause for action then that we have now."

"Seven months have passed since the German note of Jan. 31, last, which was in effect a declaration of war. And when you read anything boastful about what we have done during these seven months, remember what our accomplishment—not belated preparation, but actual accomplishment—really is. We have put a few antisubmarine craft into European waters under Admiral Sims. We have in training camps in France gallant General Pershing and his fine divisions of infantry, his engineers, and his artillery regiments without guns. We have several hundred thousand national guardsmen about to begin training in camp; and several hundred thousand drafted men are preparing to go to camp."

"We have not yet been able to put in France any heavy field guns fit to match the German artillery. We have not yet a single airplane fit to send over the German lines. We have not put a single man into the firing line. We have only what is relatively, to the size of the armies engaged, a small body of infantry without artillery, who will be fit to go to the firing line in the immediate future. As for the rest, after seven months, this nation of millions of people, the wealthiest nation in the world, able to work without any danger behind the shield of the British fleet and the French and British armies, has neither the trained troops nor the guns nor the aircraft to meet even a single small German army if it could get at us. After these seven months we are still nothing like as formidable as Belgium or Rumania."

"Under such conditions boasters would do well to remember the remark of Thangbrand, the priest, about the boastful Icelanders, in the Norse saga—

"What's the use of all this bragging up and down when three women and one goose make a market in your town."

"There is but one way thus to prepare and that is by introducing as a permanent policy the policy of universal obligatory military training for all our young men in time of peace, and of universal service in time of war, so that every man and woman in this country shall be fitted in advance to render, and at need required to render, whatever service the nation demands. Then we won't have to begin to train for a fight after the fight has itself begun. The law of service should be the law of life; and in every real democracy universal suffrage will be based on universal service."

## MACKEREL HAUL BIG; PRICES HIGH

Schooner Mary F. Curtis High Line Vessel in Fleet With Stock of \$46,000 or \$1040 to Each Man of Crew

Mackerel, for which the public has paid high prices most of the season, has been the source of heavy revenue to the fishermen, and the high line vessel of the entire mackerel fleet is the schooner Mary F. Curtis, Capt. Lemuel Firth. It was announced today by the Boston Fish Bureau. This vessel has stocked \$46,000 so far this season, each man aboard receiving \$1040. This figure is already more than most of the vessels stocked all of last season.

Though earnings of the fishermen have been increased the retail price to the consumer has been far above a necessary profit for dealers, in the opinion of many fishermen. They point out that when they are paid 7 cents per pound, the public often pays 15 cents. Dealers explain the difference by saying the wholesaler and retailer must both profit by handling the fish, and in addition there is the cartage or express charges to add, and the tax of the New England Fish Exchange for selling fish through that organization.

Captain Firth said today that his profits had been greater in August than for the rest of the month, nearly half of the total sum so far this season. On the last trip of the vessel, a stock of \$9719 was earned and each man received \$239 of this amount, as his share.

Other branches of the fisheries have also benefited by the high prices, and the Provincetown schooner Josephine De Costa, Capt. Manuel Santos, has stocked to date \$71,000, each man in the crew receiving \$1800. This vessel has been in the haddock fisheries since early spring. In previous seasons the schooners Valerie and Mary C. Santos have been keen rivals for the high line honors for the season, and fishermen anticipate exceptional efforts to be made by those on the two vessels to outdistance the Josephine De Costa.

### POSTAL MEN ASK MORE PAY

CLEVELAND, O.—At the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Supervisory Post Office Employees here, a resolution was adopted urging the Government to raise the minimum compensation from \$800 to \$850, and, eventually, to \$1000 per year. Low wages imperil the efficiency of the service, it was claimed.

### DAHLIAS TO BE EXHIBITED

Improved varieties of dahlias are to be shown at the annual dahlia exhibit of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall, Boston, next Saturday and Sunday, according to today's announcement from the society. In addition to dahlias other seasonable flowers, fruits and vegetables will be shown.



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# COAL

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Edward Hamlin,  
President, Metropolitan Coal Co.,  
Boston, Mass.

August 31, 1917.

Dear Sir:—

I have just telegraphed you as follows:

"Statement was given out Thursday morning exactly as you saw it to press associations and representatives of Boston papers and copies mailed to each Boston daily. Mailing you copies."

You will find enclosed herewith about a dozen copies of the statement which was given out, which you may use as you see fit.

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,  
By L. L. Bracken, Secretary.

Enclosures.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

For immediate release.

Thursday, August 30, 1917.

RETAIL COAL PRICES IN BOSTON, MASS.

"There appears to be a misunderstanding of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on retail coal prices in Boston," said Secretary L. L. Bracken, of the Commission, today.

"The report of the Commission said that dealers had a 'margin' of two to four dollars per ton. This had been misunderstood to mean a 'profit' of two to four dollars per ton. As a matter of fact the Commission's report clearly shows that 'margin' is the difference between the cost of the coal delivered at the dealer's yard and the price he receives from his customer; but out of this 'margin' must first be paid all the cost of conducting the retailer's business from the time he receives the coal until the time he actually delivers it to the customer and collects his money. Not until all these expenses are paid out of 'margin' does 'profit' begin to the retailer.

It is to be hoped that, in justice, as wide publicity be given this explanation of the terms 'margin' and 'profit' as was given the original statements in the matter.



## HIGHER MILK PRICE PLANNED

Small Dealers Who Supply Portion of Boston Consumers Are Preparing to Advance to 15 Cents a Quart on October 1

Small milk dealers supplying about 20 per cent of the amount of delivered milk in Boston, or approximately 60,000 quarts daily, are preparing to advance the price to 15 cents a quart on Oct. 1, according to a statement of several dealers. A few of these milk men are charging 15 cents, but the majority of those who fixed the price at 13 cents late in July or early in August will either wait until the large contractors take action about the last of the month or make their advances gradually, starting at 14 cents on Sept. 15 and reaching the 15-cent mark 15 days later.

A large majority of these small dealers are producers, with herds located in small farms within a radius of 25 miles of Boston. Their milk therefore is almost entirely "last night's milking" and for that reason is considerably above the average quality of milk sold in Boston. In fact the milk of many of the small dealers is bottled within a few minutes after it is taken from the cow, and placed in the consumers' hands within 12 hours.

The small producer and dealer has complained for more than a year of the rapid advance in the cost of production and distribution and the lessening of the margin of profit, until at the present time many of these milk men claim that they are conducting their business at an actual loss.

A Dorchester milk man who produces and delivers 1400 quarts of "last night's" milk daily said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I have been in the milk business in Dorchester 17 years, and I made money when milk was selling at 7 or 8 cents a quart. My profits began to dwindle as milk advanced and for the past year I have been running my business at a loss, although I have constantly increased prices. I have made such advances reluctantly and have usually waited until some of the large contractors, who are constantly trying to get my trade away from me, have put up their prices. Fortunately my customers realize that I am giving them fresh milk compared with some other contractors, and for that reason I have maintained the strength of my routes, although I admit that some people are now taking a pint a day where formerly they bought by the quart. I have a herd of 150 cows, and that item of farm expense included in rental, or land expense, is unusually low. But feed of all kinds is from 120 to 160 per cent higher than it was 18 months ago, while on Sept. 1 my drivers asked and received an advance in wages of approximately 20 per cent. This advance included the right to take three pints of milk a day from the wagon, which does not seem much, but which figures 84 quarts, or \$10.92 cents a week.

Restrictions covering the production and distribution of milk in Massachusetts are far more sweeping and expensive than ever before, and each year brings a few more rules from the State and local boards of health. Every milk man tries to conform to these rules, but they are becoming so complicated that it is very difficult to comply with each one exactly. We come as near to the letter of the law as possible.

"Each one of these rules means an added expense, and one of the causes of the advance in the price of milk has been these numerous restrictions issued by the State and local authorities. Again, under the old method of distributing milk, we left it at the door in tin cans which would stand a considerable amount of wear and tear. The use of the glass bottle has added another item to the cost of distribution and bottles have advanced more than 100 per cent within the last 18 months.

Nearly every day is bringing an increase in the cost of feed, and while at present my cows are subsisting on considerable extent on stover or fresh cut corn stalks they will soon go on to more of a grain feed, and that means a still further expense.

"It is because of this constant increase in the production and distribution cost that I am looking forward to 14 or 15 cent milk within the next month. It will be either a 1 or 2 cent advance in my case or a complete retirement, for no one can maintain his business for any great length of time at the expense of his capital.

"It seems to me that people should realize that a commodity of high quality must of necessity mean a high price. Some producers and distributors in the Greater Boston district are selling milk at 18, 20, 22 and even 25 cents a quart, and they claim that they could double their trade if the farms could stand it, but at present they are selling their high priced milk at a loss or at a very small margin of profit. These high priced milkmen have certified cattle, employ a large force of men and use the highest price feed, while their delivery systems are twice as expensive as those which an ordinary dealer maintains, for much of their milk is distributed in glass jars placed in locked wooden boxes and sent by express.

"On the other hand the large contractors in Boston, who I understand distribute about 80 per cent of the milk in Boston, buy their milk from 50 to 250 miles from the city, blend it at their collecting stations, put it through two, three and sometimes four processes and then sell it at the same prices which a nearby producer receives, which at present is 13 cents a quart at the house door. Most of this milk is from 3 to 6 days old and

costs the dealer an average, as I understand it, of 6 cents a quart at his plant in Boston. He charges 7 cents to deliver milk of this quality, while the local producer charges 4 cents to deliver his milk which costs him 9 cents a quart at the barn door.

"It may be readily seen, therefore, that the local producer and distributor must receive more for his milk if he is to continue in the business, and if feed, cost of distribution and other charges increase in the same ratio during the next 30 days, 15 cents for fresh milk at the house door will not be too high, in fact I doubt very much if even at that price, the small producer and dealer will any more than break even."

## NEED OF LARGER MEAT PRODUCT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, told the live-stock industries committee yesterday that, with the world facing a meat shortage, America must increase production to meet the heavy demand in Europe. The United States is exporting now, he said, more meat than it raises, but must continue its heavy shipments to the Allies may be supplied.

The committee, comprising 100 cattlemen and stock experts, is going over plans with officials of the Food Administration and Department of Agriculture.

"The world," said Mr. Hoover, "is millions short of food animals. Europe's agricultural map will be changed after the war and the allied countries will turn more to breadstuffs production. That means that this country for long years after the war must be the meat producing country of the world."

Federal financial aid to live-stock producers was assured to the growers by W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board and Herbert Quick of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

## BEET GROWERS WANT GREATER PROFITS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—At a meeting here the Intermountain Association of Beet Growers was organized to incorporate the growers in that state who are to be taken for a better distribution of the revenue derived from the beet-growing industry. It was declared at the meeting that the beet growers do not get a fair percentage of profit made by the sugar companies.

Membership in the association is open to any beet grower in the United States. N. P. Petersen of Granger, Utah, was elected president; Dr. John E. White of Twin Falls, Idaho, vice-president; Joseph Smith of Granger, Utah, treasurer, and C. G. Patterson of Salt Lake City, secretary.

## ARMY ORDERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

Capt. Leonard L. Deitrick, quartermaster corps, will visit the national army cantonments at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; and Camp Gordon, Chamblee, Ga.

Capt. Edward Q. Jackson and Capt. Thomas T. Long, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, are assigned to active duty.

Second Lieut. Jefferson B. Osborn is transferred from the fifth cavalry to the twenty-second cavalry, and Second Lieut. Arthur L. Marek from the twenty-second cavalry to the fifth cavalry, at their own request.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Albert G. Riley, second infantry, Tennessee National Guard, is accepted.

First Lieut. James L. Miller Jr., medical reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Walton, quartermaster corps, national army, will proceed to Philadelphia.

Brig.-Gen. J. S. McIlroy will proceed to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Muir will proceed to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

The resignations of Capt. William S. Jenkins Jr., First Lieut. Henry M. Shaw and Second Lieut. Wheelock Whitney, First Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, are accepted.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Thorne Deuel Jr., signal corps.

First Lieut. David C. Buscall, signal officers' reserve corps, will proceed to New York, on official business.

First Lieut. James A. Scull, sanitary corps, national army, will proceed to New York.

Leave of absence for 12 days is granted Capt. Paul X. English, infantry.

First Lieut. Robert Sigmund, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Camp Meade, Maryland.

## TUNNEL FOR LITTLE BUILDING

An underground passageway connecting the Boylston Street subway station with the new Little Building, at Boylston and Tremont Streets, was opened to the public this morning. The tube, which was bored under Boylston Street, is about 80 feet long and serves as an added convenience to persons frequenting the Little Building, connecting with both the north and south-bound tracks of the Tremont Street subway. The passageway was erected at a cost of about \$20,000. Its construction is of reinforced concrete, with cement floor and white tile walls, approval for its erection being given by the Boston Transit Commission. It is reached in the Little Building by three elevators, and breaks into the Tremont Street subway at its southernmost end. The intention of the Pelham Trust, owners of the building, is to keep the passageway open daily, during the hours which the subway is open to the public.

## BOSTON PAVING TO BE REDUCED

Necessities of a Practically Exhausted Emergency Fund Said to Call for Withdrawal of \$100,000 From the Streets

Money available for paving Boston's streets at the present date is reported by Commissioner Edward F. Murphy of the Department of Public Works, and by J. Alfred Mitchell, auditor of the city of Boston, to be \$650,257.95. This money represents the appropriations made by the Mayor and the City Council both this year and last.

Commissioner Murphy, however, does not expect to expend all of this sum upon the streets of Boston this year nor to provide for its entire expenditure. He intends to withhold about \$100,000 and make it available for general emergency expenditure by the city. The reserve fund, more than \$400,000 this year, has been practically exhausted and Mayor Curley has issued stringent economy rules to all of the city departments under his control.

Owing to the unprecedented advance of all supplies needed by the city this year, the reserve fund has been drawn upon time and again. Although the Mayor made extraordinary reservations early this year the money available has been nearly all used, hence the emergency orders for retrenchment issued.

The Public Works Department is counted upon by Mayor Curley to save out of its paving funds not less than \$100,000. Commissioner Murphy has been compelled to figure on the postponement of that amount of paving work as a consequence, at least this year. The Park and Recreation Department, by the exercise of certain savings, expects to be able to make available for emergency use about \$10,000 from its funds. Whether \$110,000 additional money will be sufficient to meet the possible additional emergency expenditures of the year, the Mayor, the city auditor and the budget commissioner are as yet unable to state with certainty. All they will say is that they hope this amount of money will be sufficient until the next year's taxes are available and new appropriations made.

This year the Public Works Department expects the gravoil sidewalk work it has been having laid in various parts of the city will amount to a total of about \$100,000. Even this schedule of work is being rearranged wherever possible.

The paving division of the Department of Public Works had arranged to spend \$639,110 on contracts remaining from last year and those made or to be made the remainder of this year. It is now the plan to let very few additional paving contracts in 1917. The paving division itself may manage to do some of the work it had been planned to have done by contract.

This will depend upon the street repair work which will have to be finished while the weather conditions are favorable. Yesterday afternoon the Park and Recreation Department gave urgent and positive orders to the contractor having repairs of bitulithic paving in hand to fill up and pave with bitulithic paving material four big holes in Columbia Road which were made when the water department of the city of Boston raised four water gates in that thoroughfare to grade early in July. These gates were at Hancock, Bellevue, Stanwood and Bird Street intersections with Columbia Road. The gates were raised to grade of street but the holes made by the workmen of the water division were not repaired and they kept getting larger and larger for several weeks. The park department issued several orders to the contractor but other work caused the repairs to be neglected until yesterday peremptory orders for repairs forthwith in Columbia Road brought promises from the paving repair contractor that the work will be done at once.

## TEXAS UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION BILL

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas University Appropriation Bill, veto of which precipitated the impeachment proceedings against Governor Ferguson, has become a law. Acting Gov. W. P. Hobby has signed the measure, which sets apart funds for the maintenance of the state school for two years. Following their impeachment of the Governor, members of the House adopted without amendment the appropriation bill, which had already passed the Senate. It carries \$1,629,000 and is practically identical with the one that the suspended Governor vetoed.

The Texas Senate, on the eve of its sitting as a court of inquiry to try Governor Ferguson on the charges preferred by the House, rejected two of his appointees to the university board of regents and confirmed one made by Mr. Hobby. This was the appointment of Col. George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio, a banker, a former regent and a benefactor of the institution.

## PENSION INCREASE TO CANADIAN TROOPS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the high cost of living in Canada, there is to be a flat increase in the rate of pensions to Canadian soldiers and soldiers' dependents, according to a statement made by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons recently. Regarding the new

scale of pensions, the Premier added that these would be taken up by the new Parliament, when the whole pension question would be fairly gone into. The increase dates from the beginning of the present fiscal year, namely April 1.

It is stated that at the present moment there are 14,500 men on the pension list, and that 30,000 people are benefiting by it. For the last month, \$450,000 had been paid out, and it is expected that by the end of the current year a sum of about \$8,000,000 will have been distributed. An old grievance, that the soldier's pay often ceased before his pension commenced has been remedied, the soldier being on pay until his pension starts.

## DESPOTISM IN BELGIUM CITED

Lawyer Tells Bar Association That German Commander's Word Is Law Where There Is Fighting—Officers Elected

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Germany's tyrannical law in Belgium is based on the principle that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, Gaston De Leval, the Belgian lawyer who defended Edith Cavell, told the American Bar Association convention here.

The laws which now govern Belgium, he declared, are all derived from an imperial order signed at Potsdam by Wilhelm, Dec. 28, 1899. It was published in Germany two days before the war started, and clearly defines the offenses for which enemy civilians may be punished, and the penalties.

As an example of the rules under which Belgium suffers, he cited the order issued by Field Marshal von der Goitz, Oct. 1, 1914, which reads: "The localities nearest to the spot where railways have been destroyed or telegraph lines cut—it does not matter whether they were accomplices or not—will be punished without mercy."

"In those parts of Belgium where fighting is in progress, or where armies are preparing to fight, there is no law but the German commander's word," De Leval added. In other parts the Belgian courts have been maintained, but judges who criticized Germany or went against German wishes in their decisions have been arrested and sometimes deported. Belgian decisions are still handed down in the name of King Albert.

He further declared that Belgians caught working against the interests of the invaders are adjudged guilty of treason by military courts, and that Belgian workmen who refuse to accept labor of benefit to the Kaiser's armies are imprisoned.

In conclusion, he affirmed that: "No matter how powerfully the German military system has impressed the Belgian population, that population is just as hopeful as during the first days that the cause of civilization will triumph."

The following officers were elected today: Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, president; George Whitehead, Baltimore, secretary; Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, treasurer; executive committee, Charles N. Potter, Cheyenne, Wyo.; John Lowell, Boston; Charles Blood Smith, Topeka, Kan.; Ashley Cockhill, Little Rock, Ark.; George T. Page, Peoria, Ill.; T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; U. S. G. Cherry, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Charles T. Terry, New York City.

William H. Burgess of Chicago, in an address before the association, severely criticized the constitution of Mexico, declaring that it was only a "scrap of paper, by which those in authority were enabled to take away the personal liberties of the others." Elihu Root is to be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the members tonight.

## SCOUTS TO GATHER "WINDFALL" APPLES

Under a new plan for food conservation which may be adopted by the Boy Scouts of Greater Boston District, nearby orchards are to be visited each Saturday during September and October and the "windfall" apples gathered. These are to be distributed in the thickly congested sections of the city. The plan, originated by Park Commissioner William E. Mulliken of Lexington, was tried this morning when the apples gathered by troop 2 of Lexington were distributed under the direction of the North Bennet Street Industrial School. One peck of apples was given to a family, together with some recipes for canning the fruit.

WASHINGTON ST. CAR HEARING—Street-car traffic restrictions on Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, will be the subject of a public hearing tonight by the City Council at City Hall. Arguments in favor and against confining the restrictive regulations will be presented and considered by the City Council. Under the present arrangement cars are kept off Washington Street, in this particular section, between 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. each week day. Restricted service first went into operation Dec. 4. At first the cars were kept off of Washington Street between 9:30 a. m. and 5 p. m., but later were extended.

EDUCATOR'S REMOVAL ASKED—LINCOLN, Neb.—The Council of State and County Councils of Defense, held here, has demanded the immediate removal from the presidency of the board of regents of the University of Nebraska of Frank L. Haller. It is alleged that he has failed to answer or acquit himself of charges of disloyalty preferred against him some time ago by the State Council of Defense.

## FIXING OF RETAIL PRICES FOR COAL

Early Steps to Make Them Are Promised by Administrator of Fuel—Local Committees Will Be Called on to Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Coal Administrator, whose duties in that capacity commenced on Wednesday, has issued a statement announcing certain rulings for the control of the coal situation. After calling attention to the fact that the scales of prices for bituminous and anthracite coal went into effect on the dates on which they were announced, Dr. Garfield disclaims any intention on the part of the Coal Administrator to require operators to work their mines at a loss, but he states that the burden rests upon them to prove that prices fixed for their locality are unfair.

Maximum production of coal at prices fair both to the producer and consumer will be the aim of the Government, Dr. Garfield says. Producers' prices already fixed will be revised where they force inefficiently operated mines to produce at a loss. Operators seeking revision of the scale are asked to send in cost of production statistics covering a period of years.

Dr. Garfield's statement says: "The coal situation is briefly this: The demand has vastly increased. It comes from factories and railroads, not from domestic consumers, whose use is normal. Factories and railroads must be kept going and households must be kept warm and well fed, if the country is to be fit for its great task. We dare not forget that we are at war and that the cause we have at heart depends, in large measure, upon abundant production and wide distribution of coal.

We must produce all we can and distribute according to need. In addition to meeting the situation at home we must supply coal to our army and navy abroad and consider the needs of our neighbors, especially Canada, Cuba and South America and some of the allies, whose supply is inadequate. "It is the purpose of the fuel administration to encourage production, to utilize, as far as possible, all existing agencies, to seek the advice of experts and the cooperation of operators and miners, of industrial and domestic consumers and of all who perform a useful service in the production and distribution of coal.

"Until further direction, the following rulings will be observed: The President's order fixing prices became effective for bituminous coal Tuesday evening, Aug. 21, 1917; for anthracite coal, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1917. The President's order includes export and bunker coal.

"The prices fixed are provisional. They will stand unless changed by order of the President, for good cause shown. The fuel administration will examine all applications for revision of prices accompanied by cost statements presented in writing. These statements should be verified and cover at least the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 to date.

"If further explanation is needed the fuel administration will ask complainants to appear in person. "It is not proposed to require inefficiently operated mines to produce coal at a loss, but the burden rests upon applicants to show that the prices fixed in particular cases are unfair.

"It will greatly expedite the work

of the fuel administration if associations, whether of operators, miners or industries affected, would postpone the holding of meetings for the appointment of committees to confer with the fuel administrator, or for the purpose of taking action concerning prices and wages, until he has had opportunity to select his advisers and hear from those who believe themselves likely to be adversely affected. Prompt attention will be given to all communications.

"Plans are under consideration and will soon be announced whereby production may continue without affecting adversely either the producer or the purchaser pending the examination of applications for revision of prices. Until this plan is announced it is proposed that sales and deliveries be made at the prices fixed with a stipulation to the effect that if prices are readjusted settlements shall be made accordingly.

"For the purpose of determining on a proper basis for retail dealers, local committees will be organized throughout the country. Each committee will investigate and report upon the local situation and advise concerning the regulations to be established. When the price is fixed, the local committee will be asked to superintend its enforcement.

"The fuel administrator is preparing a plan of apportionment which will secure to domestic consumers their fair share of the coal supply and at prices which will reflect the prices heretofore promulgated by the President.

"Contracts relating to bituminous coal made before the proclamation of the President on Aug. 21, and contracts relating to anthracite coal made before the President's proclamation of Aug. 23, are not affected by these proclamations, provided the contracts are bona fide in character and are enforceable at law."

## PHILADELPHIA ENJOYS COMMUNITY SINGING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia has had its first real taste of community singing. On Monday night, and again on Tuesday evening, thousands of persons gathered on the City Hall Plaza, and joined in the old familiar songs, such as "Annie Laurie," "Old Kentucky Home," "America," and many others. It was estimated that on the first night between 8000 and 10,000 persons sang. The event was staged by the Community Singing Association, and enthusiasm was marked. The patriotic numbers appealed to the crowd particularly. It is planned to hold another big festival on Belmont Plateau late in September or the early part of October.

## IRISH FREEDOM MEETING STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The police dispersed another crowd which had gathered to hear speakers representing the Friends of Irish Freedom Wednesday night, on Broadway. Unlike previous instances, there was no disorder, the crowd dispersing quietly when told by the speakers that their right to assemble would be fought out in the courts. Meanwhile the October grand jury has taken up the question of seditious utterances at street meetings. Magistrates and police have been in doubt whether they have the right to arrest and hold men and women charged with making seditious utterances, and the grand jury is expected to throw light on the question.

## WAR BOARD PLAN IS AGAIN UPSET

Efforts of House Malcontents to Inject Arguments for It in Bond Bill Debate Are Ruled Out of Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The lower branch of Congress is determined to stand solidly behind the President and see that he is unhampered in his exercise of the authority given him to conduct the war. This was amply manifested when a number of speakers, members of the House, who had on Wednesday been given the floor to speak on the bond and certificate bill, and who switched their argument to a demand for a war expenditures committee to check up on the Administration, were ruled out on a point of order and were forced to confine their argument to the point in hand.

The subject of a war expenditures committee was thoroughly threshed out when the Administration Food Bill was in final conference, the strongest leaders of those opposed to the war policy of the Administration discovering that the majority of Congress had implicit confidence in the President and would not for a moment create a committee which might embarrass him. Yet a small group of representatives, either eager to reflect a modicum of ill-earned glory, or jealous of the remarkable leadership which the President has manifested in his conduct of the war, haggle and debate in an effort to create such a committee.

It is pointed out that certain members of the minority in Congress are not desirous of creating a committee merely to check up on Government expenditures, but one which will shackle the hands of the President and prevent him from exercising to the full the authority of commander-in-chief with which the Constitution clothes him. No one is paying serious attention to these small efforts on the part of a handful of unknown men who would gladly stand in the limelight of publicity. It is realized that their efforts, when bent in such a direction, are doomed beforehand.

In the discussion of the bond and certificate bill, now pending in the House, a few members of the minority side have endeavored to interject this question at all points. There is no real opposition to the \$11,000,000,000 bond issue now pending, and it would have been passed on Wednesday but for the efforts of this group of men. Congressman Moore, of Pennsylvania, is perhaps the most persistent and tenacious of the lot. The bond and certificate bill will probably be passed today. After its disposal the House will act upon the Soldiers and Sailors Insurance Bill, and later on the War Revenue Bill which is now pending in the Senate.

## COAL MINES OFFERED TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—A coal mine in Pennsylvania having 15,000,000 tons available has been offered to the City of Toronto through J. S. Gibson & Co., St. John, for the sum of \$2,500,000. Another offer comes from J. Henderson, Kentucky, by which the city may obtain 10,000,000 tons of bituminous coal at \$2.10 per ton at the mines. Both propositions are being considered by the property commissioner.



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## EDUCATIONAL

## ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL INQUIRY

Question of Success or Failure of System Brought to Front by Passages From Mr. Fisher's Speech in House of Commons

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—"The way those fellows picked up the job seemed to me perfectly marvelous. There is something in your board school education, after all." So wrote the commander of a light cruiser, manned almost entirely by hastily levied hands from the merchant service, or from ordinary civil employ. His letter was addressed in all innocence to one of His Majesty's inspectors of schools, and so passed into the hands of Mr. Fisher, then furnishing the president of the Board of Education with a telling passage in his maiden speech in the House of Commons.

The voice of the navy is crisp and terse; but the same thought about English primary schools was expressed with more accurate definition, though at greater length, by an army officer, who also supplied a quotation for the same speech. Writing of a Lancashire regiment, he says: "The second and third-line troops could never have been raised and trained in the time they were, but for the public elementary schools. In many cases the first two lines absorbed all the trained material there was, and the commanding officers of the third line had actually to 'make' officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, the last two almost wholly, from the products of the public elementary schools. The instruction of the men was greatly helped by their intelligence. Scout training, outpost work, bombing, trench raiding, etc., require not only native intelligence but also the ability to write in plain, unmistakable English a short message on which much may depend. We had no army schools for our men, nor any time to spare for instruction, even if we had. Consequently we were wholly dependent on what the public elementary school sent us."

These voices from the senior and junior services are unequivocal. But there have lately been a number of expressions of opinion from chambers of commerce and business houses to a contrary effect. For instance, the Newport Chamber of Commerce has had a correspondence with Mr. Fisher, in which the acting secretaries of the chamber ended by saying: "In our opinion, the educational system has been on its trial since Mr. Forster's bill was passed, now upwards of 45 years ago, and broadly viewed, the failure has been complete."

Again, still more recently, there have been published the results of an inquiry, set on foot by the London County Council Education Committee, as to whether our educational system is providing the rising generation with an adequate equipment for the future commercial struggle. The committee has taken pains to secure the views of representative men in chemical, engineering, shipping and printing industries, of leaders in banking, insurance and railway businesses, and so on. In this case opinions are divided. Men of great experience expressed their satisfaction at the facilities offered by the schools, and at the capacity of those educated therein to assist in carrying on the country's business. On the other hand, there was another view which appeared to be quite common among employers (especially on the commercial side), namely, that the elementary schoolboy is deficient in handwriting, arithmetic and spelling, and also lacking obedience, thoroughness, common sense and manners (good address). In justice to the primary scholar, it should be added that such employers find the pupil from the secondary school also deficient in the same elementary subjects and wanting in energy and grit.

The two sides of the shield have now been presented for inspection. What is to be the judgment of the nation upon its elementary school system? Only a rough estimate can here be made of what that opinion will be. In the first place it is obvious that there is no single type of elementary schoolboy, and no one primary school typical of all others. The school and the boy or girl vary as much in this as in secondary education. In the second place the employer who makes an application straight to the headmaster of a school, stating his requirements, is likely to get what he wants; while the man who is content to expose in his window such a notice as "Boy Wanted" stands a good chance of getting an indifferent lad. This would account for the different experiences of employers. In the third place the military officer who has to deal rapidly, as in the cases quoted, with a large number of boys and young men, chiefly drawn from the primary schools, is likely to have an average lot, and the more intelligent among them are naturally selected for promotion; his opportunities for judging the capacities of his men and the education afforded by the schools from which they come are therefore greater than those of the employer of a comparatively small number of assistants. In the fourth place the conditions of work have to be considered; if boys and girls are sometimes found "watching the clock" in office work, the monotonous conditions of such employment have to be taken into account. But as a military unit, even of small size, is brought into working order, the need of cooperation, the realization that the safety of all depends upon the loyalty and resourcefulness of each, produce their full effect, and afford an adequate test

of what school teaching has done for the members of the unit.

It may, therefore, be accepted that intelligence and resourcefulness are developed in the public elementary schools; not equally of course among all scholars, but markedly among the best. It may also be accepted that there are a number of boys and girls who slip through the fingers of their teachers without any very definite achievement in regard to the subjects of instruction and sometimes without any special impress upon their character. How are these results to be explained as the effect of the English system and methods of primary education?

It is natural to turn first to the subjects of instruction for an explanation; but the closer the inquiry from this point of view, the less is the result found to depend upon any special curriculum of the school. To the commercial man who expects to obtain a boy clerk already half made as the general product of the primary school, there is no difficulty in giving a reason for the disappointment of his expectations. He points to the diversity of the subjects which may be taken in such schools, and declares that every nose should be kept to the grindstone of the three R's. Now it is well known to all progressive teachers (and Mr. Fisher has lately emphasized the truth) that a variety of subsidiary subjects quickens the intelligence of the scholars, and actually increases the efficiency of most of them in the main work of the school. Gardening, nature study, wood work and domestic subjects may be taken as types of auxiliary courses which heighten the zest of school life, and produce better results all round.

Under this head, then, it may be said that the wise extension of the curriculum which is a marked feature of the policy of the Board of Education since Mr. Forster's act, has been conducive not only to the child's happiness at school, but to his success in any occupation to which he turns afterward. At present the mischief is that so little has been done to the work of the primary schools in vocational directions while boys and girls are in their teens. Were the employers compelled, as they doubtless soon will be, to use adolescent labor for only a part of each week, and were the youth of the country required by law to attend continuation schools from 14 to 18, business men would soon find their requirements satisfied without turning teachers into mere drill sergeants.

The fact is that the policy of the barrack-ground was tried in English schools from 1862 to a date not easy to define (since the policy was only gradually abandoned), but reaching into the nineties. Lowe's code made it a chief condition of grants to the public elementary schools that each child should pass to the satisfaction of the education department in the particular standard of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which he was placed for the year. The result was that the energies of the teachers were wrongly directed; they could pass their best boys and girls before a quarter of the year was over; at the end of six months the middle part of the class was ready for the inspector, and had only to be kept simmering but throughout the whole school year, by repetition of the same information and by correction of the same wearisome mistakes, the small number of boys and girls at the bottom of the class had to be made to appear on the examination day other than they were, and thus secure that pass on which the greater or lesser amount of the Treasury grant depended. The result for the school was comparative stagnation; for the teachers themselves it was a false ideal.

For the last 20 years at least these conditions have been first mitigated and then removed. As a consequence school life has become steadily more interesting; while the teachers, having experienced much increase of freedom in their work, are happier and turn their eyes to truer objectives. Mr. Balfour's act, following Mr. Forster's at the interval of a generation (1902), conferred greater unity upon local educational administration, and led to more money being spent upon the schools. Primary education is now less centralized than it was, and while the multiplicity of officials does not always render the teachers' work smoother, yet the diversity of school methods in various districts stimulates both masters and mistresses to make fresh experiments, and enlarges the borders of their experience. It should be remembered also that during two generations the National Union of Teachers has raised the professional status of the primary school staff, while the old barriers between them and teachers in secondary schools are tending to disappear.

It may be objected that the foregoing treatment of the subject that it appears to substitute for a discussion of the resourcefulness and intelligence of former scholars from the public elementary schools quite another topic, to wit, the ideals and conditions of work of teachers in those schools. Nevertheless, it is the quality of the teacher which, more than all else, determines the quality of the scholar, so that in showing how the ideals, the intelligence and the resourcefulness of primary teachers as a body have been raised, the educationist is, to all intents and purposes, dealing with the heightening of those attributes in the output of the schools.

**COUNTY PUPILS' FEES RAISED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Board of Education of Louisville, at a recent meeting, announced that the cost of education for county pupils attending the public schools of Louisville will be increased for the next term. The fee for girls has been raised from \$60 to \$65, and the fee for boys from \$62 to \$70.

## EDUCATION NOTES FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Some little time ago a bequest of £1000 was made to Cambridge University, with the object of founding an Arabic scholarship as a memorial to Professor William Wright. As one of the conditions of that bequest was that the scholarship should not be held by a Jew, the Senate refused the benefaction. Eighteen Jews have now joined together and presented to the university the sum of £1000, without any condition, except that the money shall be used as a memorial to the professor in question.

According to Dr. Foster Watson, the author of a recently published manual on the old grammar schools, the real directors of the policy and doctrine of the Elizabethan church were the clergy, who in Queen Mary's reign had suffered voluntary exile abroad rather than recant their Protestantism. It was they who had opportunities for influencing the whole tenor of the higher religious, moral and educational changes that were accomplished while Queen Elizabeth was on the throne. Among these exiles was Edmund Grindal, who afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury and established the grammar school of St. Bees in Cumberland, in which township he was born. Another such exile was Edwin Sandys, a future Archbishop of York. He founded a grammar school at Hawkshead in Lancashire. Dean Nowell had been headmaster of Westminster School at the end of the reign of Edward VI. His time of exile had been passed at Frankfurt. To carry out his brother Robert's injunction, "Forget not Middleton School and the College of Brazenose, where we were brought up in our youth," the dean not only endowed the free school at Middleton, but gave 13 scholarships to Brazenose College at Oxford. Also, with the fortune that his brother left him, he made grants to poor scholars in the universities and to poor scholars in "divers grammar schools."

Among these were some with unforgettable names—Edmund Spencer, Richard Hooker, and Richard Hakluyt. It would be possible to tell of many other returned exiles who founded grammar schools in those heroic days; and Dr. Foster Watson does so, but he lays stress on one name in particular. To Thomas Becon belonged the distinction of being the first in England to demand the establishment of girls' schools "in letters and in manners." The liberality of thought in this respect that his period of exile had induced may be shown by the following quotation: "It is by thought convenient, as it is most convenient, that schools should be erected and set up for the right education and bringing up of the youth of the male kind, why should it not be thought convenient that schools be built for the godly institution and virtuous bringing up of the youth of the female kind? Is not the woman the creature of God as well as the man, and as dear unto God as the man? Is not the woman a necessary member of the common weal? And verily, in my judgment, they are no less deserving well of the Christian commonwealth, that found and establish schools with honest stipends for the education and bringing up of the women-children in godliness and virtue, than they which erect and set up schools for the instruction of the men-children in good letters and godly manners."

Among the less obvious advantages resulting from the appointment of an expert as president of the Board of Education, is a postponement of acute political controversy on the question of religious education. This is made manifest in the speeches delivered by several of the bishops in the upper house of the Convocation of Canterbury. A resolution was passed unanimously: "That this House welcomes the educational ideals and proposals outlined by the president of the Board of Education in the House of Commons on April 19, and is prepared to further them by every means, but resolves that so soon as such action can be taken without hindrance to those proposals a united effort should be made to secure that adequate religious instruction be an essential part of the education given."

The Bishop of Winchester, in moving the resolution, called attention to the order of its parts, the need of supporting Mr. Fisher's proposals being placed first and the united effort for religious instruction second. He said that to make proposals as to religious education at this moment would be, in effect, obstructive, but that as the Minister of Education's scheme came more and more into operation, the need for religion as the basis of England's educational system would be more and more apparent.

The Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Burge, formerly headmaster of Winchester College) spoke as one who had been a teacher for 24 years. The kernel of Mr. Fisher's proposals was the raising of the sense of dignity and vocation in teachers. This was the first time in the history of the national system of education in England that this had been recognized. Everything hinged on the status of teachers. He affirmed that all the great ideas and reforms had come from them and would always come from them.

Merthyr Tydvil has been offered £10,000 for the erection and equipment of a technical mining and engineering institute to be open to all Merthyr Tydvil boys free of cost. Mr. Seymour Berry, to whom the offer is due, has made it a condition of his benefaction, that an endowment fund shall be provided sufficient to pay the annual expenses of the institute. As

at least half the cost of upkeep will be met by Government grants, the amount to be found by the rate-payers will not be unduly large.

St. Andrews General Council has already been moving in the direction indicated above. It proposes that the four Scottish universities should take steps to afford facilities for advanced studies and research in Scotland to students from overseas, including the United States. Amongst other important proposals formulated for transmission to the university court are the following:

The establishment of a chair of history and a lectureship in colonial and imperial history; the institution of a diploma in social science and training; the founding of a degree in commerce. The council also desires a revision of the terms of tenure of Carnegie fellowships, and like the Edinburgh council, it is moving in the matter of the status and emoluments of lecturers.

At present the professors of the university have, in their hands, all academic administration, so far as strictly educational matters are concerned. Originally the teaching staff consisted exclusively of professors; but they are now numerically a smaller body than the non-professorial or "junior staff," as it is sometimes called. Moreover, in the course of time, it has come to be the older subjects represented by chairs, as a whole, not more but rather less essential than those represented by lecturerships. Yet the junior staff are not members of senatus or of faculty.

Though there is great dissatisfaction in all the Scottish universities with a system of administration which excludes from academic councils one-half or more of the teachers, a royal commission may be needed to effect such a change as will place the university staff upon a more equal footing.

At a recent meeting of the court of Edinburgh University, a letter was read from the Carnegie Trust intimating that the trustees were prepared to provide, under such conditions as might hereafter be laid down by them, to each of the universities which may decide to join in the "federated superannuation system," a capital sum that would yield approximately the annual income required by such university on behalf of all existing whole-time members of the staff, with salaries of £150 or over, exclusive of those whose superannuation is otherwise provided for, and exclusive also of those who do not come within the terms of the trust deed. The court resolved to accept the offer of the trustees and to apply for the admission of the University of Edinburgh to the "federated superannuation system."

The Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield unanimously elected the Marquis of Crewe as chancellor of the university, to replace the Duke of Norfolk. The Marquis, in moving the election, said the Marquis of Crewe was possibly not so well known locally as he was as a great and imperial statesman. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and had held many positions of trust, including Secretary of State for India, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Privy Seal, and chairman of the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. These offices indicated that he had held the esteem of the statesmen who governed the country, and the university would have the advantage of getting attached to one who had seen great deal of the colonies. The pro-chancellor added that the Marquis came of a great Yorkshire family of literary celebrity.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS TO BE WESLEYAN COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—National affairs, an elective course of study for men in their graduation year is to be in the curriculum of Wesleyan University in 1917-18, through funds provided by a member of the board of trustees who was formerly a Wesleyan student. The course is to be under the general guidance of Frederick M. Davenport of Hamilton College, who was of the class of '89 at Wesleyan. At first Mr. Davenport will devote two hours a week to the course, teaching political science, with emphasis on nationalism, the theory of the state and the rise and spread of democracy. He will give such attention to current events as may seem desirable, and he will employ the discussion method of teaching. Toward the end of the year, when the plans of the course call for more of his attention, he will spend the chief part of his time at Wesleyan.

The university authorities, as they have mapped out the course, aim to train the student to be intelligent in his opinions about economic, social and governmental matters and to equip him to take effective part later in them. After the routine of study in the course is well established, the authorities will bring to the university a number of eminent public men, who will give single lectures and addresses on topics relating to national affairs. The lecturers will be selected from the political, diplomatic, educational and technical fields and will represent the highest achievement in those fields. It is expected that all members of the university will be admitted to the talks by the visiting lecturers, though mere popularization of the subject of national affairs is not the object. Those taking the course are to be held to strict consideration of everything the lecturers set before them.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE STUDIED

Business Firms Found Urging Need of Theoretical Training in Export Problems—Mastery of Languages Demanded

Among the results flowing from the war will be tremendous advances in theoretical science and training. The highest faculties of intelligence are being brought to bear as never before upon economic, financial and industrial life. A new period of thinking internationally is being ushered in, laying the bases of cooperation and correlation with practical activities in trade, politics and general relationships. Thought and practice are being linked in a new, a wide complementary union, and internationalism is to mean far more in the future than geographical or racial boundaries. Theory and intellect are coming to be important factors, if not primal factors in the world's work.

The arousal of business firms and banks to the need of a closer conjunction between theory and work, and their activities in line with training young men for a clear-eyed attack upon foreign business is one of the signs of the times. "Foreign departments" in manufacturing and export houses and in many of the larger banking houses have been originated, and the schools and colleges have thrown open their foreign language sections as never before to the service of international progress and common-sense training for definite pursuits.

The experience of a large bank in Chicago in these lines is significant. Believing that the better organized foreign departments of the larger concerns owed a duty to smaller ones in the Middle West, this bank invited members of smaller houses to spend some time in its establishment for the purpose of securing first-hand training in the handling of foreign business. The result is told by the president of the bank:

"We found that in a goodly number of our smaller cities in the Central West are located manufacturers who are beginning to do some foreign business, and we also found that the banks located in these smaller cities had no one familiar with the handling of foreign documents. We extended an invitation to all of our correspondents to send some one from their staff to our institution to spend some time with us in our foreign exchange department, where we aim to give them first-hand contact with the handling of all our business. We have been somewhat surprised at the response, which has not been confined to young men, but presidents and other officials of banks have indicated that they should like to come and spend at least a month in our office. Once a week, or oftener, we will have a conference, at which time we intend to discuss matters of interest to them, trying to bring before these men the larger aspects of international trade. We hope to give them sufficient experience, so that when they go back to their own institutions they will be able to converse intelligently with manufacturers who are beginning to get interested in foreign business and place them in a position to handle intelligently commercial documents covering exports and imports."

In addition to this training, the bank is arousing the interest of these men in a course of reading on international questions, outlined by an expert especially for this purpose. The whole aim is toward affording a larger vision of world business and relationship, and treating the subject in a practical and intelligent manner. The dean of the College of Business Administration in Boston University, Prof. Everett W. Lord, has recently outlined some of these lines in that institution, and the things achieved are similar to those in a goodly number of our larger colleges and universities:

"At Boston University we have rather a complete course in foreign trade. We are making a special effort to prepare young men—both those who want to spend their full time and those who are employed and can attend classes only in the evening—along the lines that will fit them for foreign trade positions. We put considerable stress upon foreign languages, for we believe it is impossible for anyone to have a fair conception of foreign people unless he has a pretty good knowledge of their language. In connection with the language we give a training in the history and the general relations of the country studied. Next year we are to establish a new chair, to be called South American relations."

Students taking the course in the day classes, spend three years in classroom studies, and then have one full year of supervised employment before receiving their degree. The men in the night classes get their practical experience in their offices, which, in many cases, are engaged in some form of international trade or activity. There is need of a closer correlation between the college and the manufacturer in the matter of securing positions for students who have completed their theoretical studies. By reason of the cooperation already effected between the school and the business house in the fitting of youth for international service, the old-time suspicion of the business man that the college is a place for commercial and language training is being rapidly annulled.

This training in internationalism is being carried on in a new and enlarged manner also in the large tech-

nical schools of the country. An examination of the curricula of institutions like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh reveal in connection with the engineering departments special courses in foreign trade. The general commercial condition of the foreign nations before the war is given, and such topics as the following receive thoroughgoing attention: Methods of developing the foreign markets, credits, selling methods, packing, invoices, bills of lading and insurance, together with training in the fundamentals of admiralty law. These courses in commercial work and in problems of transportation, labor and general business management supplement the engineer's particular education in his chosen profession, and help to equip him for all-round administration in foreign fields, as well as at home.

There is no branch of this training to equip men for wider service abroad more insistent just now than that of language. No permanent success in any department of international life can be gained without a real facility in speaking to people of other lands in their own tongue. Language is the prime factor. It is a field where people of the United States find some of their chief difficulties, because of the disinclination of their temperament toward easily acquiring foreign language and also in the impression that a smattering of languages will be sufficient. There is a man in high position in a foreign country who at present is becoming discouraged at his inability to do his work simply because he has only what is called "glacé" or "Portuguese"; he had made the mistake of learning only by hints, and thought he could get on by hitting the "high spots," as he expressed it, in conversation.

College and business leaders are becoming more and more convinced that this language study should enable men to think in the foreign tongue, and to carry out their lines of thought in a manner suited to the comprehension of their hearers. They are also aware that along with the study of language should go the allied subjects of history, civilization, manners and customs of the foreign peoples. There are few things more likely to impress favorably members of any nation than an adequate knowledge of their life and work, their needs and their demands.

For such training in the knowledge of international questions and populations, teachers are needed who know something more than their textbooks. A new demand for teachers of experience in cosmopolitan matters is arising. Some of these teachers may come from the ranks of the men of affairs who have a first-hand knowledge of the countries under consideration. Several colleges are to be commended for looking ahead and sending the heads of their language and history departments for a year's study of different nations, whose relationships with the United States need particular attention.

## STUDY PLANNED FOR MEN IN CANTONMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—The educational resources of the colleges and universities of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, as far as possible, will probably be placed at the command of the recruits from these states who are to be trained for the army at the cantonment at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. That this should be done was the unanimous verdict of a conference of college representatives held at Iowa State College.

After an all-day session the conference adopted resolutions asking the State Board of Education of Iowa to appoint an executive officer to represent the colleges of the five states at the cantonment, who would carefully list all the work of the colleges that may be suitably offered to the men in Camp Dodge and to cooperate with camp authorities and agencies like the Y. M. C. A. in placing this work at the service of those who want to do more or less serious study. The resolutions also favor an advisory committee of one college man from each State. This offer was approved by representatives of the war work council of the Y. M. C. A., who were in attendance, including William Orr, educational secretary for the war work council, and A. B. Dale, executive officer in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work at the camp.

"This educational work is so big a task that it takes a good deal of imagination to size it up properly," said Mr. Orr to the conference. "There will be 45,000 men at Camp Dodge. After the first few weeks are out of the way they will have a couple of hours leisure every day. If only one man in nine wants to make use of at least an hour a day to get a little more education, that will mean at least 5000 hours a day. Even that much offers a great opportunity for the educational forces of the State. It is not going to be an easy task, but the Y. M. C. A. will be glad to lend itself to the task with the cooperation of the colleges."

The college men in attendance were A. S. Reed, University of Nebraska; G. P. Magill, Highland Park College; E. L. Bennett, University of Minnesota; W. C. Hilmer, Morningstar College; David E. Cloyd, Des Moines College; John L. Griffith, Drake University; E. L. Jaqua, Grinnell College; A. C. Robie, Coe College; O. E. Klingaman, State University of Iowa; S. W. Beyer, K. G. Smith, R. K. Bliss, J. W. Parry, R. E. Buchanan, M. F. P. Costelloe, H. B. Munger, C. S. Nichols, F. W. Beckman, H. W. Vaughn, of Iowa State College, Ames.

## PUBLIC COLLEGE SCHEME REVIVED

Joseph N. Mackrell's Proposal for Municipal University at Pittsburgh, Pa., Discussed—Use of State Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—For several years an agitation has been going on in Pittsburgh and throughout this section of Pennsylvania for the establishment of a municipal university in this city—a place where deserving young men and women may go to receive their education at the cost of the taxpayers of the city and of the commonwealth.

Well-directed efforts have been made for some time and the public is unquestionably being brought around to the worthiness of the project, although slowly. One campaign with that end in view has already been conducted; and while it was not successful, there are many who believe that the time is not far given some publicators and men prominent in all walks of life, who see the necessity for it.

The proposal to have a municipal university was started here by a newspaper reporter, after considerable observation and some investigation along the line that education was the privilege of every man, no matter what his station in life might be from a financial viewpoint. Finding that the matter rested considerably on the appropriation made each session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and that a state senator was entitled to one scholarship and the representatives one each also, the reporter thought it might be the proper thing to agitate the matter and get some views on it. The question was given some publicity in a warm campaign made for the election of a mayor. The political interest of the campaign overshadowed the educational, but many persons talked about the university and said it would be a boon to the city and should be tried because, with the exception of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, where a nominal tuition fee is charged, the other institutions are not run with the thought of losing any money.

Joseph N. Mackrell, political writer of the Chronicle Telegraph, was the proponent of the plan for free college instruction. He was immediately brought face to face with the cost of building such an institution. Not wishing to have a taxation bungle as an immediate handicap, he advised using the high schools and initiating college instruction at night. He also indicated that it might not be a bad plan to ask the University of Pittsburgh, which gets about \$600,000 from the Pennsylvania Legislature each two years, to give back about one-half, or possibly two-thirds, of that amount to the State, in the way of free tuition to students qualified to take up college work and unable to pay for their instruction. His purpose has since become a topic that gets considerable back-and-forth discussion. It has met with commendation from the industrial world and from those who, looking into the future for their sons and daughters, can see the advantages of college training, without being able to see how to meet the cost of it.

## PORTO RICO TEACHERS PREPARE TEXTBOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Textbooks are being prepared by Insular teachers for use in Porto Rico under the approval of the Education Department. A series of arithmetic by Laura S. Seale, critic teacher of the University of Porto Rico, will soon be in press. An arithmetic in Spanish is being written for the third and fourth grades and another in English for the fifth and sixth grades. Joseph Morin of the Manati district, has a text entitled "Second Year Oral English" that is about ready for the printer. In addition to these books, an elaborate manual, entitled "Moral and Civic Training" designed for the use of teachers, is in the hands of the printer. It is the work of Susan B. Huntington, who last year was professor of education of the University of Porto Rico. Miss Maria Machin Torres assisted in preparing the manuscript.

The department is preparing an English drill book for use as reference by all teachers of English. The purpose of this manual will be to aid teachers to correct the errors made in the use of English by Spanish-speaking people.

Teachers' institutes are to be held this year as nearly as possible during the first term. Six were held last year. The first institute will probably be held at Alibonito in the first week of October.

## DEGREES IN THREE YEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J.—By a special intensive course of study and work during part of the summer vacations, students may now get their degrees at Princeton University in three years instead of four. This is made possible by the decision of the special Princeton faculty committee, appointed to consider problems arising out of the war. Special engraved war certificates will be presented the men who have not completed their college course, setting forth that the holder was a student in good and regular standing and left to enter his country's services.



## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN REJECTED BY HAWAII CHAMBER

Proposal Is Discarded on Ground That "Present Is Not Right Time to Change Our Hours"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, at a recent meeting, rejected a proposal to turn the clocks of the Territory one hour ahead; on the ground that it was the consensus of opinion that the daylight saving plan would be of little advantage to Hawaii, and Delegate Kuhl, who wired the chamber asking whether it was desired to have Hawaii included in the bill now before Congress, was so informed.

E. D. Tenny, of Castle and Cooke; L. T. Peck, president of the First National Bank of Hawaii, and W. R. Castle, who made the motion that "in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the present was not the proper time to change our hours," were the principal opponents of daylight saving.

Mr. Peck showed that the difference here between the longest and shortest days was so slight that there was little reason, in his opinion, for saving daylight. He understood that in London and other northern localities, where the difference is several hours, it might be advantageous in the summer to start work one hour earlier. If there should be a change here it should not be for more than half an hour, was Mr. Peck's opinion. He also said that the employees of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, the Honolulu street railway system, were opposed to the daylight saving plan.

Mr. Tenny read letters from the managers of the Waiwala and Ewa sugar plantations, in which they pointed out that the same time plan had been in operation on the plantations. The manager of Waiwala said that if the clocks were set an hour ahead the laborers would lose an hour's sleep in the morning and have to get up in the dark. It developed that the laborers had been consulted and they were opposed to the plan.

## PROBLEM OF THE EAST DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Temps gives prominence to the following communication, signed René Cayrol, which has unfortunately suffered at the hands of the censor. "The Paris conference," says the Temps' correspondent, "has focused attention not only on the Balkans, but on all the East; for it is impossible to deal with any of the territories which formed a part of Turkey, without opening the whole of the Turkish question, and with it the inextricable problems of Asia still demand solution. How are the aspirations of a resuscitated Hellenism, or the wishes of Italy to be satisfied without encroaching on Asia Minor? And what of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia? One question brings another, and once a beginning has been made, it is impossible not to go to the very end, if it is wished to make the recurrence of a criminal aggression impossible, an aggression such as that for which the Central Empires bear the responsibility. For it must not be overlooked that the spark which set alight the immense conflagration now consuming the world originated in the East. To these reasons must be added others even more imperative. This war, which has cast down so many apparently strongly established ideas, has brought awakening to the East which for too long has been immobilized under the rule of Turkey. The massacre of a million men is a powerful cause of ferment and the land which has witnessed such events is a land ripe for revolutions. Long before this war the Turkish status quo was irremediably condemned. The enslaved nationalities were rising in revolt in their hearts; a startling proof of this is seen in the tragedy at Mecca.

"The Turkish régime is condemned, what is to be done with Turkey," continues M. Cayrol. "Turkey is the principal factor in the problem of Asia. The Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Aegean Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea encircle it, and to assist its communications with the old continents of which it is the center. This privileged position has enabled it for a very long period to play a prominent part in civilization. The most venerable and the most splendid memories of humanity lie there. On the ashes of extinct civilizations has sprung up a new humanity, which wants to live, which has needs, aspirations and sorrows. What is to be done? It is not Africa, nor Europe, it is not a territory wanting an owner. It is not an organized society in full development. What is to be done? There are two solutions—partition and colonization as in Africa, or the application of the rights of nationalities and of independence. At the beginning of 1915 the first solution seemed most favorable. A scheme was drawn up which gave Constantinople to the Russia of the Tsars. Official speeches have given this scheme the following formula, which is as simple as it is dangerous—drive the Turks back into Asia. But from the social and political point of view, where does Europe finish and Asia begin? On the other hand, this vague formula raised more questions than it solved. After having become possessed of the ports and the coast, what would be done with the hinterland? What was to happen to the Greek irredentism in Anatolia, and the Arabian irredentism, the flame of which has just been kindled in Arabia? And how were Syria and Mesopotamia to be muzzled? What policy was to be adopted? That of assimilation? But that policy is im-

possible in the case of Semite and Aryan races, which have preserved their characteristics for centuries, and possess their own languages and traditions. A policy of collaboration is only possible with independence. This truth will be recognized when it is realized how proud and susceptible are those peoples, who do not forget that they were the first artisans of civilization, and that in their midst originated the three great religions which shared the world.

"In order definitely to solve the eastern question to safeguard all rights and all interests, small local autonomies must be created along the territories which once were the cradle of Hellenism, the country of the Phoenicians, of the Omayyads, of the Abbasides, of Babylon and Nineveh, of Echatan and of Isfahan, of Ani, Van and Brousse; that will be the best guarantee for the future. It is on the great sun-kissed road of the East that the terrible war through which we are living originated. That is where the danger will lie as long as the ancient ways are patrolled by cavalry of empire. Peace is only possible if right is respected, and right exists in Asia as in Europe."

## RELATIONS BETWEEN FINLAND AND RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A correspondent of L'Humanité writes from Geneva on the subject of the movement in Finland for obtaining complete independence and comments on the fact that the central executive committee has sent Mr. Tchaidze with a delegation to Helsinki to endeavor to find a solution for the crisis which threatens to arise between Russia and Finland. He goes on to quote some recent declarations on the subject by the Finnish Socialist Sirola, who has played an important part in the revolution of 1917 at Helsinki. M. Sirola states that the Finnish revolutionary movement is encountering numerous difficulties, and that the Russian Provisional Government insists on maintaining certain measures of a monarchical character which were taken in the first instance, by the Tsar when he was Grand Duke of Finland, and were not for the good of the country. What they were asking of the Provisional Russian Government had to do with Finland only.

Their future, M. Sirola stated, was safer in their own hands than in those of any others. The Russian Government wished to reserve the right of dissolving the Finnish Landtag, the right of sanctioning the laws decreed by the Finnish Parliament, and the right of amnesty. Now that the absolutist régime had been swept away, the Finns held that these were matters which concerned themselves. They had always considered, said M. Sirola, that these enactments implied a régime of oppression, by means of which the Russian ministers could interfere in Finnish affairs. It was a condition of things which they wished to see disappear, but it seemed as if the Provisional Government were not disposed to follow them in this matter.

They had, M. Sirola declared, made numerous efforts to arrive at an agreement. They had asked the Provisional Government to sanction laws passed by their own Parliament, and which after seven years were still awaiting recognition, but up to the present nothing had been done. The Finnish people were revolting against this state of things. Other requests which they had made had also failed to meet with the approval of the Russian Provisional Government. Nevertheless, in Russia itself, the Soviet and the Mensheviks were of the opinion that Finland should be allowed to regulate her own affairs. They also, however, declared that Finland had nothing to fear from the new democratic Russia, and that she might, without the slightest risk, adopt the proposals of the Provisional Government.

Public opinion in Finland was in favor of absolute independence, and M. Sirola declared that while they ardently desired the triumphs of democracy in Russia and centered all their hopes upon it, yet the dark experiences through which they had passed forced them to look to themselves alone for the management of their affairs. The Finlanders, so the correspondent of L'Humanité states, were in no way hostile to Russia as some people had supposed. They knew that their economic relations with democratic Russia were bound to increase. That was why an understanding which would satisfy both sides was needed. Finland carried on commercial intercourse to an equal extent both with England and Russia, hence her desire to go her own way with as much freedom as possible.

It could only be hoped that Mr. Tchaidze's efforts would meet with success.

## WOMEN'S RURAL INSTITUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A meeting of the advisory committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland to consider the question of the formation of women's rural institutes. The chair was taken by Dr. Greig, who summarized the events leading to the appointment of the committee. The idea, he said, had been brought forward by Mrs. Blair of Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, who had approached the board on the matter and the Secretary for Scotland had agreed to appoint an organizer. The committee was to act in an advisory capacity to the board, especially with regard to the selection of this organizer, upon whose qualifications, it was held, the success of the movement largely depended.

## WAR WORK FOR ACCOUNTANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization of the professional accountants of the country to serve the Government during the war is to be one of the principal subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Accountants here on Sept. 18.

## PREPARATION OF "DRIED MEALS" IS RECOMMENDED

National League for Women's Service Tells Method to Preserve Fruits and Vegetables

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By using the new process of preparing "dried meals" housewives can save thousands of bushels of vegetables and fruits that otherwise would be wasted, according to the home economics department of the National League for Women's Service.

Following recommendation by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration, the league has prepared special literature on "dried meals," and is distributing it among housewives through the branches of the organization in 39 states. Arrangements also have been made to conduct instruction classes and have informal talks. The method is simple, requires no chemicals, and may be applied by any woman in her kitchen.

The instructions, briefly, are as follows: The drying may be done in the sun, over the kitchen stove, or before an electrical fan. Manufacturers have placed driers on the market. Home-made driers are satisfactory.

A good home-made drier should be light, easy to operate, of simple construction, inexpensive, and, as nearly as possible, nonflammable; should permit a free circulation of air, to allow the rapid removal of the air after it has passed over the vegetables and absorbed moisture; should provide for protection of the food product against dust, etc.; should protect the materials from being moistened by steam, smoke, rain or dew while drying.

The vegetables and fruits that may be dried for home use are: Sweet corn, string or snap beans, lima beans, dry shelled beans, okra, peppers, peas, garden beans, onions, leeks, carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, spinach and parsley, beet tops, Swiss chard, celery, rhubarb, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, pumpkins and squash, apples, pears, quinces, raspberries, peaches, plums, apricots and cherries.

In drying, the fruit or vegetable shrinks to about one-third its original size.

## BRITAIN ADVANCES WAGES FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions has announced advances in the wages of all women and girls employed on munitions work in controlled establishments and in uncontrolled establishments to which orders of the Ministry regulating women's wages have already been applied. Women of 18 years of age and over will receive an advance of 2s. 6d. per week and girls under 18 an advance of 1s. 3d. per week. These advances will apply both to time workers and to workers on systems of payment by results. They will be payable to all women and girls over and above their weekly earnings.

Controlled establishments in Ireland are also to come under the orders regulating the wages of women and girls employed on munitions work which have been applied to establishments in similar trades in Great Britain. The Ministry is considering the case of uncontrolled establishments employing women and girls on munitions work, with a view to seeing whether its powers in respect of the wages of such women and girls can be exercised in those establishments also.

These advances in the wages of women munition workers are intended to meet the increased cost of living, and are the result of representations made by several trade unions, mostly representing women workers, to the special arbitration tribunal which was constituted under the 1916 Munitions Act. The weekly wages of women munition workers range from a minimum of 22s. 6d. up to £4 and £5 in a few exceptional cases. When it is remembered, however, that the purchasing power of the sovereign has fallen to 14s. 6d. it will be seen how necessary advances in wages are, unless the cost of living can be speedily and greatly reduced. It is welcome news, therefore, to hear that, as in the case of men munition workers in the engineering trades who have the right, upon application, to have their wages reviewed by the Committee on Production every four months, this arrangement is to be extended to women munition workers, and similar tribunals will be set up to consider periodically their applications.

## PRICE OF FLAX IN THE IRISH MARKETS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A meeting of farmers, flaxmill owners, and scutchers was held in Ballymena, "to arrive at an amicable arrangement regarding mill charges and wages to workmen for the ensuing season, 1917-1918." Following this meeting Mr. Sam G. Haughton, who attended it, wrote to the press that in his opinion these matters depended on what action the authorities intended to take with regard to controlling the price of flax in the Irish markets during the coming season. It was recognized, he said, that the action of the authorities in fixing a maximum price of 21s. 6d. a stone last season was very belated, and had led to unnecessary disappointment for those farmers who had previously sold at a lower price, and undue gain for those who had sold at the high rates which prevailed before the maximum

rate was fixed. If the millowner paid higher rates to his scutchers he would of course charge the farmer more for scutching, so it was only fair that the farmer should know what the price of flax was going to be. He wished to emphasize the fact that the interests assembled at the meeting did not make any suggestions whatsoever as to what the price of flax should be. They recognized that the cultivation of flax had become a military necessity and were anxious to do their best. They only wanted to know what action was to be taken in controlling the price of flax. Prices had been arranged for yarns and cloth, and spinners and manufacturers knew exactly how they stood with regard to Government contracts, so presumably they too would be interested in knowing definitely what the price of flax was going to be.

A committee was formed representing the farmers, scutchers and mill-owners of the surrounding district. This committee will first try to obtain information as to the price of flax, and will then make proposals on questions relating to wages, mill charges, etc.

## DYNAMITER THOUGHT TO BE AN AUSTRIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—It is the belief of the authorities that Arthur Blackwell, one of the men accused in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's house, is an Austrian, or at least that he has dealings with an enemy country. This opinion was voiced by E. Pellesier, K. C., Government counsel, when Blackwell was arraigned on Wednesday in the police court. As a result of this declaration, the court refused bail for Blackwell, though bail was granted in the cases of N. H. Arsenault and Louis Bolduc, who were liberated in bonds of \$1000 each. Government counsel did not resist the appeal that they were not dangerous, they having had clear records before becoming involved with the alleged dynamiters. The case of Joseph Paquette was over until today, as the Government intends to lay against him the charge of theft of dynamite.

Another case in which alien influence is seen is that of an American citizen, whose name the police will not reveal, who wrote to an anti-conscription member of Parliament, saying that he was a pro-German, and would come to Montreal to lead a revolt if he was wanted. He misjudged the man he appealed to, for the member of Parliament turned the letter over to the authorities, and when the writer reached Montreal he was sent back to the United States and interned.

## SIR E. KEMP CABLES TO SIR A. CURRIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Great enthusiasm was forthcoming in the House of Commons, recently, upon the reading by the Minister of Militia, Sir Edward Kemp, of a couple of cables which had passed between himself and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, general officer commanding the Canadian troops in France.

August 23, Sir Edward Kemp cabled as follows: "On behalf of all our military forces in Canada, I desire to extend to you and the officers and men under your command warmest congratulations upon the splendid manner in which Canadian troops have conducted themselves during the fighting around Lens, in defeating the pick of the German army against heavy odds, and steadfastly holding gains made in the face of desperate and repeated counterattacks. Canada is prouder than ever of her gallant sons who have so bravely and determinedly maintained her honor. We mourn with you the loss of many brave comrades."

To this Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie replied as follows: "Your message of congratulation is sincerely appreciated by all ranks of Canadian corps. Tell our comrades in the Canadian militia that in addition to winning and consolidating ground we have inflicted casualties upon the foe at least treble our own. In repeated and determined counterattacks the flower of the German army was thrown against us, but our line remained unshaken as our own Rockies. Will not the pride which you say Canada has in her sons inspire her to send us men to take the places of those so nobly fallen?"

## STATUTE IS FOUND TO COVER SEDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The statute defining disorderly conduct has been found by the Board of City Magistrates to be broad enough to cover the preaching of sedition. The following resolution was adopted at a special meeting:

"It is the sense of this meeting of the Board of City Magistrates that the existing statute defining disorderly conduct is adequate to cover the situation when in point of fact the meeting has a tendency to create a breach of peace, and when the police present proper evidence the person so charged shall be adequately dealt with by the magistrates constituting this board."

## STOCKYARD UNION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Union labor, under the guidance of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is beginning an effort to organize the 40,000 to 50,000 workers in the stockyards of Chicago. The union men grant they have a difficult task ahead of them because of the number of nationalities and Negroes employed and the variety of industries, some 20 of them, involved.

## GREAT POST-WAR PROBLEMS FACING UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. Addison Makes Important Statement With Regard to Industrial Position After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—In addressing a number of representatives of the chemical industries of the country at the Hotel Metropole, Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, made an important statement with regard to the industrial position after the war.

The after-war conditions of the chemical trades were, he said, profoundly affected by the creation of a large number of new factories in connection with war industries. They were producing large quantities of certain chemicals, which it was to be hoped would not be wanted after the war, and in some cases in what appeared to be another destination found for them—excessive quantities. Unless the Government took these things in hand at once, they would find themselves, he was afraid, when peace came, confronted with a number of social and industrial difficulties which might make the state of affairs in the country worse for some time after the war than they were then, so far as the industrial population was concerned. One of the most urgent and difficult problems which would arise after the termination of the war, or perhaps even before then, would be the supplies of essential raw materials—not only their manufacture, but their transport and use amongst the Allies, and in some of them, as they knew, there was at the present time a world shortage. Increased production was the only way in which they could pay for the war. They should aim at making three ears of corn grow where two grew before, and at increasing the product of all the industrial plants in the country so far as they could, which meant at the same time improving their processes.

From reports which had been presented to them, continued Dr. Addison, it appeared that the Germans did not deprecate the necessity for taking steps to deal with the reconstruction problems. The Government departments had been supplied with a good deal of information as to the steps which they were taking to deal with industrial matters in the after-war period, and unless England was to find herself defeated in some directions of commerce, whatever might happen after the war, they must take time by the forelock. Their enemies were certainly doing so in the most elaborate and painstaking detail. In some of the industries of the country the experience of the Ministry of Munitions showed that they had allowed their British habit, if he might so describe it, of "muddle and drift," to bring them into position of extreme danger. There were many essential materials of which they were very short, and which for a long time after the beginning of the war they found themselves in most serious difficulties in obtaining. He wanted them, therefore, to join in taking steps in time to deal with the problems which would arise at the termination of the war.

At the present time there were, Dr. Addison said, at least five different government departments which were concerned, in one way or another, with what would happen to the chemical hard work which had already been done by various committees, and to take such steps as might mitigate any of the evils that might arise during the reconstructing period, as far as possible. If they did not succeed in placing some British industries on a much firmer foundation than they were before it would be very discredit to them as a nation.

Dr. Addison concluded with an ap-

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deal for an endeavor to bring about such understandings with labor as would give those engaged in their industries a direct interest in the introduction of improved methods. They would, he said, increasingly make use of skilled supervision and assistance, and of the lessons of research, and try to bring their manufacturing standards up to the highest pitch of perfection.

After a general discussion, it was agreed that an advisory committee should be formed, of which four members were nominated by the Chemical Industries Association, with Dr. Carpenter as chairman. Dr. Addison stated that he would himself nominate others to form a smaller committee to inquire into the subject and assist the Government.

## DEPRECIATION OF AUSTRIAN MONEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Side by side with the steady depreciation in foreign exchange Austrian money is gradually coming to have less value at home. For months past, jewelers, dealers in art goods, furriers and fashionable tailors and dressmakers in Austria have all been doing an extraordinary business. In Vienna the jewelers have sold out their stock and have been sending agents into the country districts to buy up goods from the small storekeepers. The season in Carlsbad too, is the best on record.

The explanation of this seemingly extraordinary condition of affairs is, that the people who are making millions out of the war, have doubts as to the real value of the money which they are piling up. And so they prefer to invest their profits in visible articles of value, rather than to put it in war loans of questionable value, or other investments which are liable to heavy taxation. Neither do they care to leave their money on deposit in banks, which has long been a common practice in Austria. They are fearful as to what their money will really be worth when the war is over, and believe that diamonds and pearls, and pictures, furs and expensive clothing may be more satisfactory possessions—and certainly not liable to taxation—than cash in the bank or bonds and stocks.

Recent reports in the Vienna newspapers indicate that this mistrust of the value of money is extending to wider classes of the population. In many places money has lost its purchasing power. Instead of exchanging goods for money, goods are exchanged for goods, as these alone are thought to have a real value. The peasant asks for his grain, vegetables or fruit, not money, but other wares, such as sugar or petroleum. Potatoes, for instance, can only be had from the country for payment in kind. One particularly bad effect of this abnormal situation is that it prevents peasants bringing their produce to market—and this at a time when food-stuffs were never so badly needed. Even under the most favorable conditions, when all the available supplies of fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs and milk are brought from the country, the total quantity is far below the demand. People have no longer any reserve stocks of food of any kind and are simply living from day to day. And as the blockade of the Allies has effectively cut off a large quantity of provisions formerly obtained abroad, the need for getting the utmost out of home-grown produce is very urgent. But this bartering of goods in kind, instead of the normal purchasing with money, has rendered the economic situation far worse than it need be.

## SIR HERBERT AMES ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONSCRIPTION

Member of House of Commons Says Conscription Necessary to Redeem Canada's Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following circular issued by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., is interesting inasmuch as it very succinctly and aptly places before the country, the present military position in Canada, proving the need of conscription, while it voices the sentiments of the Liberal and Conservative conscriptionists who will seek election as supporters of Sir Robert Borden's policies in the coming contest.

Sir Herbert Ames, who is one of the most respected members of the House of Commons, is by parentage an American. He is a director of many companies and is honorable secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The circular reads as follows, being prefaced with the words "I believe":

"1. That in this world war, we are fighting for the defense of our property, our liberties and our lives, for the protection of Canada, for the maintenance of the British Empire, and for the preservation of civilization;

"2. That at the beginning of the war the Parliament of Canada, speaking for our entire people, unanimously declared it to be our determination to fight to the finish and to put forth our utmost effort to win;

"3. That 350,000 men, the bravest and best among our fellow-citizens, have voluntarily gone overseas to redeem that pledge, confidently expecting that those who remained at home would not fail in rendering them full support;

"4. That the voluntary system of securing recruits, by which hitherto magnificent results have been secured, can no longer be made effectual to obtain much-needed reinforcements;

"5. That it is, and ever has been a fundamental principle of organized society that each man who enjoys the privileges of self-government is in duty bound to take his share of responsibility in the nation's defense;

"6. That the only method whereby additional men can be today secured for overseas service is by the exercise on the part of the State of its undoubted right to call to the colors such of its citizens as may be required;

"7. That the selective draft system, as set forth in the Military Service Act, recently passed by Parliament, carefully discriminates between those who are especially needed in Canada and those who can still be spared from home duties, retaining the former classes here and selecting only the latter classes for service overseas;

"8. That this act will be applied throughout the Dominion with fairness to all and favor to none;

"9. That the needs are urgent and that no other solution of the problem, adequate to secure results, has been proposed by any responsible statesman;

"10. That the only alternative to the adoption of the system of securing reinforcements by selective draft is to abandon our brave men at the front and to allow those battalions, we so proudly sent forth, to dwindle and finally fade away;

"11. That it is unthinkable that Canada should abandon at the last, those living and dead, who have sacrificed their all for her honor and the world's freedom."

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCKS ACT IN UNCERTAIN WAY

Much Irregularity Displayed in Price Movements—New Haven Again Makes New Low Record—Some Gains

New York stocks opened strong but decidedly irregular again today. Before the end of the first fifteen minutes some issues that had made big advances either lost all their advantage or slipped back to below where they closed yesterday afternoon. United States Steel, for instance, was up more than a point at one time, but finally eased off as much and to a level only 1/2 above its previous final figure.

Reading fell 1/2 below yesterday's closing. Inspiration advanced 1 1/2 points and lost it all. Crucible Steel actually became heavy. The reaction from the best was general. Other early strong features included Anaconda, Delaware & Hudson, Bethlehem Steel "B," Central Leather and Union Pacific.

Late in the first half-hour the New York market was generally heavy.

New Haven again became conspicuous by opening up 1/2 at 29 1/2, advancing to 30 and then declining to 29 1/2, a new low record. New York Central opened up a point at 77, improved 1/2 and declined to 75, also a new low record for all time. Reading was off 1/2 at the opening at 83. After improving 1/2 it dropped to 81 1/2.

The industrials were wavering and generally weak. General Motors opened up a point at 108, declined to 103 1/2 and rallied more than a point before midday. U. S. Steel was off 1/2 at the opening at 108 1/2. It improved to 109 1/2 and then dropped to 107 1/2. Republic Steel opened up 1/2 at 81 1/2 and after slight improvement declined to 80.

New Haven receded to 26 1/2 before the beginning of the last hour. Other rails continued heavy. Some of the industrials moved up. American Steel Foundries showing a three-point gain. The tone was barely steady at the beginning of the last hour.

## CANADIAN WHEAT BEGINS TO MOVE

WINNIPEG, Man.—New wheat is beginning to pour into elevators at head of Canadian lakes, and vessel room is at a premium, for there was in No. 1 northern stocks alone 11,844,303 bushels in terminals at the lakes Aug. 1, when the Government fixed a maximum of \$2.40 for No. 1, head of lake basis, and prohibited exports to the States. Last year on Aug. 1 there were in terminal elevators 17,549,964 bushels of No. 1 northern, but on the similar date in 1915 there were only 2,324,851.

Sufficient tonnage is in sight to handle old wheat and all the new grain that gets down before close of navigation. This volume will be exported, if at all, to United Kingdom ports. For 12 months ending March 31, value of grain exported was \$244,394,886, compared with \$172,896,445 in 1916 to same date. The advance in this grain is 92 per cent over a year ago, according to Dominion Department of labor.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

**Boston Receipts**  
Today, 3748 tubs 320 bxs 206,414 lbs butter, 569 bxs cheese, 5517 cs eggs; 1916, 7102 tubs, 4460 bxs 432,811 lbs butter, 1176 bxs cheese, 2656 cs eggs.

**New York Receipts**  
Today, 9641 pkgs butter, 2755 bxs cheese, 17,413 cs eggs; 1916, 13,067 pkgs butter, 2932 bxs cheese, 17,728 cs eggs.

**Other Markets**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—Egg market scarce and higher, cases returned 33c, cases included 34c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—Butter market firm, extras 41 1/2¢, extras firsts 40 1/2¢, seconds 38 1/2¢, packing stock 34 1/2¢ to 35 1/2¢; eggs 37 1/2¢ to 38 1/2¢; egg market firm, firsts 37 1/2¢, 38c, ordinary firsts 35 1/2¢, miscellaneous 34 1/2¢ to 37c, dirties 28 1/2¢ to 30c, checks 18 1/2¢ to 20c, refrigerators 35 1/2¢ to 37c, receipts 17,292 cases.

**LEAD PRICE REDUCED**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced its price of lead from 10 1/2¢ to 10c a pound.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
Showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday fair and cooler; moderate west winds.

For New England: Showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday partly cloudy and cooler.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 62; 10 a. m. 66; 12 noon 65

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 60; New Orleans 78; Buffalo 60; New York 64; Chicago 62; Philadelphia 64; Cincinnati 62; Pittsburgh 64; Denver 60; Portland, Me. 60; Des Moines 58; Portland, Ore. 58; Jacksonville 76; San Francisco 60; Kansas City 72; St. Louis 74; Nantucket 62; Washington 64

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Sugar	85	85	83 1/4	83 1/4
Am Can	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4
Am Can pf	108	108	108	108
Am Car Fr	69	70	68 1/4	70
Am Express	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Am H & L	12 1/4	12 1/4	12	12
Am Ice Sec pf	47	47	47	47
Am Int Corp	54	54	53 1/4	53 1/4
Am Linseed	23 1/4	24	23 1/4	24
Am Lins'd pf	59	59	58 1/4	58 1/4
Am Loco	60 1/4	61 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4
Am Smelt'g	94 1/4	95 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4
Am Sec Ap	96	96	96	96
Am Steel Fr	65	65 1/4	65	65 1/4
Am Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	117	117	117	117
Am Woolen	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Am Wool pf	56	56	56	56
Anaconda	69 1/4	70 1/4	68 1/4	70
Am Zinc	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Atchafalpa	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Atchafalpa pf	56	56	55 1/4	55 1/4
At Coast L	108	108	108	108
At Gulf	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	99
Bald Loco	59 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Balt & Ohio	67 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
B & O pf	67	67	67	67
Barrett Co	97	97	93 1/4	93 1/4
Barrett pf	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Beth Steel	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Beth Steel B	107 1/4	107 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4
BF Goodrich	46 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Brook R T	61 1/4	61 1/4	61	61
Burns Bros	9	9	8 1/4	8 1/4
Bush Term	95 1/4	95 1/4	95	95
Butte & Sup	29	29 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4
Cal Pac Cor	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Cal Petrol	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Cal Petrol pf	46	46	45	45
Cal & Ariz	79	79	79	79
Can Pac	157	157 1/4	155 1/4	155 1/4
Cent Foundry	27	27	27	27
Ct Leather	83 1/4	84	82 1/4	83 1/4
C Leather pf	112	112	112	112
Cer de Pas	13 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/4	13
Chan Motor	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Ches & Ohio	56 1/4	56 1/4	56	56
CM & St Paul	4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
CM & St Paul pf	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Chl R I & Pac	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Chl R I & Pac pf	53	53	52 1/4	52 1/4
Chl R I & Pac pf	53	53	52 1/4	52 1/4
Chl G West	9 1/4	10	9 1/4	10
Chl G West pf	29	29	29	29
Chl & N W	106	106	106	106
Chino Cop	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Chino Cop pf	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Col Fuel	45 1/4	45 1/4	45	45
Col Gas & El	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Con Can	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Con Gas	104	104	103 1/4	103 1/4
Con Prod	28 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Corn Steel	66	66	64 1/4	64 1/4
Cuban C Sugar	29 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Del & Hudson	102 1/4	102 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Denver pf	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14
Domes Min	10	10	10	10
Elkhorn	26	26	25	25
Erle	21 1/4	22	21	21
Erle pf	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
F M & S pf	43 1/4	43 1/4	43	43
Gas W & W	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Gen Electric	147 1/4	147 1/4	147	147
Gen Motors	108	108	102	102
Granby Min	80	80	79	79
Gt Nor Ore	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Gt Nor pf	104 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Green Can	40	40 1/4	40	40 1/4
Gulf States	100	100	99 1/4	99 1/4
Harv Cor	76	76	76	76
Ill Central	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Inspiration	14 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Int Con Cor	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Int Cor pf	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Int Mer Mar	32	32	31 1/4	31 1/4
Int Mer Mar pf	90 1/4	90 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Int Nickel	36 1/4	36 1/4	36	36
Int Paper	27 1/4	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Kan City So	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Kelley Tires	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Kenne Cop	42	42 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Laclede Gas	97	97	97	97
Lack Steel	12	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Lehigh Val	60 1/4	60 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
Mackay Cos	81	81	81	81
Mail Alka	53	53	53	53
Max Motor	32 1/4	32 1/4	32	32
Maxwell 2 pf	19	19	19	19
Mex Petrol	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Miami	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Midvale St	13 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
M & S L New	13	13 1/4	13	13 1/4
MSP & SSM	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Mo Pacific	29 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Mo Pacific pf	51	51	50 1/4	50 1/4
Mon Power	85 1/4	85 1/4	85	85
Nat Acme	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Nat Biscuit	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	100
Nat Condu	30 1/4	30 1/4	30	30
Nat Enamel	38 1/4	38 1/4	38	38
Nat Lead	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Nevada Con	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
NY Central	77 1/4	77 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
NY N H & H	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
N & W	114	114	114	114
North Am	58	58	55	55
North Pac	100	100	99 1/4	99 1/4
O Cities Gas	49	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
O Oil Fuel	49	49	49	49
Oil Silver	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
O & W	20	20	19 1/4	19 1/4
Pacific Mail	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Pan Am P & T	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Penna	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Phila Co	34	34	34	34
Pierce Arrol pf	54	54	54	54
PCC & St L	71	71	71	71
Pitts Coal	48	48	48	48

## RAILWAY POINTS

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany furnished special service from South Station at 9 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of a party of 50 attending the Babson Company meeting at Wellesley Hills. Members of Aleppo Temple Mystic Shrine occupying reserved Pullman sleepers arrived at North Station on the Boston & Maine at 4:30 o'clock this morning, en route home from Lewiston, Me.

Representatives of the motive power department, Boston & Albany, are making coal tests on all superheating engines operated on the Highland circuit.

James Good, electrician in Pneumatic Towing No. 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Chicago and Evansville, Ind.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will attach special equipment to the St. John express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock to-night for a party of lumbermen en route to Ft. Kent, Me.

A large shipment of auto bodies in American Express Company service passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Amesbury to New York City.

The motion picture department of the New Haven received from the Readville shops last evening two Baldwin Mogul engines which have been rebuilt into grasshopper superheaters for Boston & Hartford service.

The operating officials of the Boston & Albany are making an inspection trip over the main line with the composite engine Berkshire.

George Fox, Boston & Albany passenger conductor, is spending a leave of absence at his Lake Placid (N. Y.) camp.

## COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., New York				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Sept	21.30	21.30	21.30	21.30
Oct	21.10	21.10	20.70	20.70
Nov	20.85	21.20	20.60	20.60
Dec	20.80	21.20	20.51	20.51
Jan	21.00	21.25	20.75	20.80
Feb	21.05	21.25	20.85	20.85
Mar	21.05	21.25	20.85	20.85
Apr	21.05	21.25	20.85	20.85
May	21.05	21.25	20.85	20.85
June	21.05	21.25	20.85	20.85
July	21.05	21.25	20.85	20.85

Spots, 22.20; up 5 points.

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spot prices remain unchanged with limited demand. Sales 2000 bales, receipts 1000 bales, none of which were American. Middlings 17.60d. Prices for futures fixed. Open Sept-Oct. 15.97, Oct-Nov. 15.55, Jan-Feb. 14.90, Mar-April 14.72. At 1:45 p. m. fair, American middlings 18.60d; good middlings 17.60d; low middlings 17.1d; good ordinary 16.15d; ordinary 15.65d.

## CANADA'S FOURTH WAR LOAN

OTTAWA, Ont.—The fourth domestic war loan will be floated in November, probably for \$100,000,000, at a rate which will net subscribers nearly 6 per cent. Finance Minister White says that between now and November a nation-wide organization will be instituted to make the loan a success.

## MONTGOMERY, WARD CO. SALES

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Montgomery, Ward Company's August sales showed an increase of 30 per cent. In July an increase of 28.5 per cent was made.

## NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, easy, spot, offered 61. Lead, steady, spot, 9 1/2¢ to 10 1/2¢; Sept. 9 1/2¢ to 10 1/2¢; Oct. 9 1/2¢ to 10 1/2¢.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:15 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last
venture	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
meek	99	99	98	98
loneuz	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4
el	117 1/4	117 1/4	116 1/4	117
Woolen pf	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
adian	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
adrian	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Gif & W. I.	99 1/4	99 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
st Elevated	55	56	51 1/2	51 1/2
st & Maine	25	25	25	25
st & Ariz.	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
umet	515	515	515	515
ntennial	17	17	17	17
opper Range	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
ly West	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
st Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
st Royal	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
and Creek	60	60	60	60
rr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
te Copper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
ss Min	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
ss Gas	89	89 1/4	89	89 1/4
ly Old Col	2	2	2	2
hawk	80	80	80	80
el Tel	107	107	107	107
st Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
st Dom	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
ssola	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
st Al Sug	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
nd Cr Coal	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
ss	84	84	84	84
annon	7	7	7	7
ary's	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
liff & Co.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
nity	6 1/4	6 1/4	6	6
lumnine	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
st Apex	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
st R. S. & M.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
st Shoe pt.	27	27	27	27
nd Fruit	128	128	128	128
ssilverine	45	45	45	45
st End	42	42	42	42



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## BIG GAIN IN FOREIGN TRADE

United States Commerce With Other Countries Makes Remarkable Strides in Last Fiscal Year—Boston Bank's Review

In its monthly foreign trade letter the First National Bank says in part: As has been foreseen for a number of months, the fiscal year 1917 proved to be the greatest twelve months in foreign trade that the country has ever experienced. The value of the exports of merchandise for that period is officially placed at \$2,993,806,090, a very pronounced increase over the total of \$4,333,482,585 for 1916, and an almost incredible figure when it is remembered that the total for 1914, the last normal year, was only \$2,364,579,148. Imports of merchandise have increased also, although not nearly to the same extent. The value of goods brought into the country during the fiscal year of 1917 was \$2,659,355,185, as compared with \$2,197,833,510 in 1916, and \$1,893,925,657 in 1914.

Nearly half of the increase in exports over 1916 may be attributed to completely finished manufactures, as this group reached the total of \$2,943,932,312 in 1917, as against \$1,998,298,948 in 1916. A large part of the munitions come under this head. The exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing increased enormously, the total for 1917 being \$1,181,787,957 and for 1916, \$657,923,305. Exports of raw materials increased from \$535,552,045 in 1916, to \$733,388,652 in 1917. The increases in the exports of foodstuffs would be noticeable in ordinary times, but are not striking when compared with the groups of manufactured and partly manufactured goods already mentioned. It should be remembered, of course, that increases in the value of exports do not indicate a corresponding increase in quantity. Rising prices must be taken into consideration. Much of the increase in imports has resulted from the growing demand in this country for raw materials such as gums, crude chemicals, copper ore, raw cotton, jute, manila, sisal, and other fibers, hides and skins, rubber, raw silk, and wool.

One of the most striking features of our foreign trade for the year was the net import of \$685,254,801 worth of gold, which exceeded by over \$280,000,000 the wonderful figure for 1916. It will be recalled that for several years before the war the movement of gold was against us.

Our most important customer for the year was again England, that ally taking \$2,047,545,843 worth of goods, a pronounced increase over the total of \$1,526,685,102 in 1916. French purchases were valued at \$1,011,529,095 as compared with \$628,851,988 in 1916. Canada drew upon us to the extent of \$787,529,729 worth of merchandise, a significant increase over the total of \$668,784,793 in 1916, and European Russia took from our ports \$428,284,663 worth of goods, as compared with only \$178,694,800 in 1916. Our exports to Russia via the Pacific showed a slight falling off from the total of \$131,111,792 in 1916. These are now our four principal customers. Of the five European countries still remaining neutral, Denmark increased her purchases from \$55,872,312 to \$56,728,624; Holland from \$97,476,328 to \$109,604,109; Norway from \$53,645,295 to \$82,017,054; and Spain from \$52,836,721 to \$76,992,669. Sweden's imports from this country decreased from \$51,979,745 to \$45,116,443.

Our exports to districts far removed from the fighting zones showed substantial if not remarkable gains in spite of the European demand and the shortage of tonnage. Probably the war will eventually make it impossible to carry out fully plans of cultivating these markets against the time when the old competition from Europe returns, but there can be no good reason for failing to do the best we can in that direction.

## POSITION OF STEEL'S SHARES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The decline in United States Steel shares has been accompanied by a large amount of investment buying based on the actual value added to the common stock within the past 2½ years. After all charges, including preferred and common dividends, the Steel Corporation from Jan. 1, 1915, to June 30 last made an actual addition to assets out of earnings of approximately \$318,000,000, equal to \$62.50 a share on the common stock. If United States Steel shows a surplus in current quarter as large as reported in the second quarter, that surplus since Jan. 1, 1915, will amount to \$358,916,436, equal to about \$70 a share on the common, or within \$36 of the present selling price.

In second quarter of this year United States Steel earned at the rate of nearly \$50 a share annually for its common, notwithstanding deduction of \$54,000,000 for war income and excess profits taxes. Washington estimates are that Steel will pay about \$180,000,000 in taxes this year on earnings of \$450,000,000. In the second quarter Steel charged off at rate of \$216,000,000 annually for war taxes, a figure in excess of the Washington estimate.

MIDWEST REFINING STOCK  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The directors of the Midwest Refining Company have voted to offer to the shareholders of record Sept. 12 10,000 shares of stock at \$50.

## DIVIDENDS

The Union Carbide Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable Oct. 1.

Philadelphia Traction Company declared usual semiannual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

Farr Alpaca Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 19.

American Stores Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

United Eastern Mines has declared the regular monthly dividend of 6c per share, payable Sept. 26 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Borne, Strymer Company declared regular annual dividend of \$20, payable Oct. 15. Books close Sept. 15, reopen Oct. 15.

Waltham (Mass.) Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 2.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 65 cents a share payable Oct. 25 on stock of record Oct. 20.

Electric Storage Battery declared quarterly dividends of \$1 on preferred and \$1 on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

The Judge Mining & Smelting Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Aug. 20.

Continental Can Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ and 1¼ per cent on common stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Springfield Railway & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

King Philip Cotton Mills Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra of ¾ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Duluth Superior Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1 each on the preferred and common stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Savoy Oil Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 12.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company today declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred and common stocks, both payable Oct. 12 as registered Sept. 29.

The Gulf States Steel Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15.

The United Dye Wood Corporation declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on its preferred stock and \$1.50 a share on its common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and 1¼ per cent on the preferred stocks payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15.

South Porto Rico Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock and regular quarterly of 5 per cent on common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Linde Air Products Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable Sept. 29 and the preferred on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Silver King Consolidated Mining Company of Utah has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share and an extra dividend of 5 cents a share payable Oct. 1. An extra dividend of the same amount was paid June 30 last.

Great Western Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common and a special dividend of 10 per cent on the common, also regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, all payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

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## REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have conveyed title to the Norway Realty Company, Inc., of property at 25-31 Essex Street, known as the Continental Hotel and consisting of a 5-story brick and stone building and 3206 square feet of land. The total assessment on this property is \$173,000, of which \$153,900 is on the land. The purchase was for investment. I. E. Williams & Co., Ames Building, were the brokers.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Arthur Little, his summer estate on Webster Avenue, Beverly Farms, being a large frame residence with modern conveniences and two acres of land. Also a smaller cottage, garage and stable. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

SALE OF DORCHESTER PROPERTY  
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a 3-family frame house at 32 Alexander Street, Dorchester, carrying a total valuation of \$6100 of which \$1200 is on the 3200 square feet of land. The grantor was Susanna Murphy and the purchaser, Frederick J. Gillman. S. W. Keene & Son, brokers.

Margaret L. Cassidy sold her dwelling house property at 19 Mallon Road to Anna T. Schell, Dorchester. There is a land area of 3091 square feet, valued at \$800, included in the total assessment of \$6800.

Mary C. Dodds has just purchased from John J. Coffey the frame dwelling house and lot of land at 72 Wellington Hill Street, taxed for \$5200, of which \$1000 is carried on the 5169 square feet of land. This property adjoins purchaser's holdings.

CITY PROPER AND WEST END  
Dorothea V. Uebelhoefer has bought from Clara P. Campbell, the 3½ story brick building at 37 Edinboro Street, valued for taxes at \$12,500, and \$10,500 of this amount applies on 1164 square feet of land.

Another transaction closed and papers gone to record is the sale of a five-story brick building and 1214 square feet of land, located at 57-59 Phillips Street, West End. This parcel is assessed for \$12,500, which includes \$4500 carried on the land. Max Fremmer was the grantor and Mary A. Barry, the buyer.

BOUGHT IN ROXBURY  
Emma M. McCarthy has bought from Charles A. Steeves, the 2½-story frame dwelling at 37-39 Ray Street, Roxbury, together with a lot of land containing 2773 square feet, all assessed for \$2200, of which \$700 is land value.

BUILDING NOTICES  
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Georgia St., 33 to 37, Ward 16; Harry Grimbarg et al., F. A. Norris; brick garage.

Beech St., 39, Ward 23; Morris A. Margolis, M. Paris; frame store.

River St., 129, Ward 24; Blake estate; alter stores and hall.

Central St., 36, Ward 5; W. H. Smith; alter store and offices.

Medford St., 455, Ward 3; E. M. Sweeney; alter store; alter store; alter store.

Hampshire St., 61, Ward 13; Horton Mfg. Co.; alter mfg.

RAPID RISE IN SILVER PRICES  
Better than 95 cents an ounce has been paid for silver, representing a premium of more than two cents an ounce over the open market. London has been setting a rapid pace in silver prices which has been faithfully followed in the United States.

Since the edict went forth in the trade a fortnight ago that the British Government would place a ban on speculation in silver the price has jumped more than 10 cents an ounce, and the ban has yet to be enacted.

At its present price silver has risen 100 per cent over quotations prevailing two years ago. The average price for the month of August as compiled by the Engineers & Mining Journal was \$54.07 cents an ounce, the highest in recent years. An interesting comparison of its prices follows (cents per ounce):

1917 1916 1915 1914  
January 75.63 56.75 48.85 56.52  
February 77.58 56.75 48.85 57.56  
March 73.81 57.35 50.24 58.07  
April 73.87 56.45 50.25 58.59  
May 74.75 57.26 49.91 58.75  
June 76.71 56.94 49.94 58.47  
July 79.01 62.90 47.51 54.78  
August 85.40 68.83 47.13 54.34

CROP OUTLOOK IN OKLAHOMA  
Oklahoma State crop report for September gives corn condition 48 compared with 49 in August and 43 last year. Government made condition in Aug. 30, and intimates a crop of 38,000,000 bushels, against 53,000,000 harvested last year. Based on State condition, crop this month is estimated at 52,800,000 bushels. Wheat yields an acre 10.3 bushels, indicating crop of 27,600,000 bushels, against 29,585,000 last year. Oats yield an acre 27 bushels, and crop 31,320,000 bushels, against 15,090,000 last year. Forty-three per cent of the wheat crop and 41 per cent of the oats have already left farmers' hands.

WISCONSIN LIGHT'S YEAR  
Earnings of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company for the year ended July 31 compare:

1916 1915  
Gross earnings \$1,554,525 \$1,236,533  
Expenses and taxes 756,758 692,535  
Net earnings 797,766 544,198  
Net income 533,680  
Preferred dividends 253,700  
Surplus 283,980

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE  
Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

1917 1916  
Exchanges \$42,703,791 \$27,876,002  
Balances 6,637,921 5,379,260  
The United States Subtreasury credit balance today \$85,947.

## ESTABLISHING STEEL PRICES

Size of Government's Undertaking Seen in Repeated Postponement of Action—Pig Iron and Semifinished Steel Market

The magnitude of the Government task in fixing steel prices is shown in repeated postponement of action, says the Iron Age. In the past week prominent producers have been called upon for additional data and there is still no appointment for the expected meeting of the War Industries Board and the general committee of steel manufacturers.

The market for pig iron, semifinished steel and rolled products continues to drift. Indications of coming readjustments are chiefly those given by reseller basis for conclusion. At Pittsburgh there has been no application of the sales in steel making pig iron which in the last week of August showed a softening market, but offers of resale billets and slab at \$70 compared with \$100 in July are ample comment on the disappearance of competitive buying of shell steel for Europe.

The August pig iron statistics emphasize again the little success of blast furnace operation in the face of coke scarcity. The output was 3,247,947 tons, or 104,772 tons a day, compared with 3,433,333 tons in July, or 107,820 tons a day. New modern blast furnaces were started last month at five steel plants: Midvale, Bethlehem, Donner, Republic and Whitaker-Glessner, yet with all this reinforcement, production declined. Many furnaces were banked for days at a time, for lack of coke. On Sept. 1 357 furnaces were in blast with daily capacity of 110,165 pounds, while 361 furnaces with daily capacity of 109,248 tons were active on Aug. 1. The situation is well indicated by the fact that 25,660,000 tons of pig iron was produced in the first 13 months of the year, or 175,000 tons less than in the first eight months of 1916, and yet 38 more furnaces were in blast at the opening of this month than on Sept. 1, 1916.

The course of the market in the interval of waiting for the heavy requisition of ship steel for the Government is the immediate concern of makers and buyers. Some of the 400,000 tons of plate bought for Japan are available for home consumption and sales at 8 cents, Pittsburgh, indicate the change that has already come. From mills having 10-cent plate contracts there is complaint in some instance of the failure of buyers to specify.

GULF COAST OIL OUTPUT GREATER  
HOUSTON, Texas—Weekly output of oil wells in Gulf Coast fields is now more than 600,000 barrels, about double average output of last year. Far more activity is in progress in boring wells in proved fields and in exploring undeveloped territory than for several years. Wells being brought in in Goose Creek field as well as in other older producing fields give a much larger yield than those originally bored. It is opinion of oil operators that total weekly production of Gulf Coast fields may reach 1,000,000 barrels before close of the year.

There is no lessening of activity at Goose Creek due to recent bringing in of a well of 35,000 to 40,000 barrels flow a day. The well is keeping up this production and oil is being taken care of by storage and pipe lines. A large number of wells now down around the 3000-foot level will probably come in soon. Several wells supposed to have been finished at around 2800 feet with flows of about 1500 barrels a day have been rigged up to go deeper with a view of striking more productive strata.

The big increase in price of pipe and its scarcity continue to retard development. There is a great demand for second-hand pipe, and casing in abandoned wells is being withdrawn in many instances and sold at prices sufficiently low to pay for drilling the hole.

SHOE BUYERS  
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 6

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. A. Snow of Smith Herlick Co.; Adams.

Albany, Ga.—O. Teisgold; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—Alexander Kavesh; U. S.

Chicago—James Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Thorm.

Chicago—S. W. Stevens and Harry Gans of Gans Stevens Co.; U. S.

Cleveland—Graham Spencer of Adams & Ford; Touraine.

Cleveland—E. J. Petot; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. Veiga & Co.; Lenox.

Memphis—Mr. Wolf; U. S.

Minneapolis—C. L. Chase of C. L. Chase & Co.; U. S.

New Haven, Conn.—A. J. Dunn of Butler & Tyler; Essex.

Pittsburgh—A. M. Bilbro of Frank & Seider; Essex.

Sacramento—George Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.

San Francisco—J. Golliber; U. S.

Savannah—Joseph Berg of E. A. Well & Co.; Essex.

Savannah—M. S. Well; Essex.

Savannah, Pa.—F. E. McComb of F. E. McComb Shoe Co.; U. S.

St. Louis—J. H. Hatches of I. Mather Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS  
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 186 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## SHIPPING NEWS

United States Immigration Inspector John G. Hagberg returned to Long Wharf today from Malone, N. Y., where he has been stationed since two years ago last June. The increased number of warrant arrests and special investigations of immigrants are given as the reason for the return of the inspectors to Boston.

Authority to increase the wages of the civilian guards at Gallipoli Island, who are stationed there to guard the interned German officers and seamen, was received today from Washington, and local immigration officials announced that heretofore they would receive \$1020 per year instead of \$840. There are now 18 guards on the island, and plans are underway to increase that number to 20 men.

Receipts of fish at the South Boston mart today were confined to groundfish. Wholesale prices continued high. Arrivals: Str. Swell 87,000 pounds, schrs Gladys and Nellie 34,500, Eleonora De Costa 27,200, Progress 23,000, Annie Perry 20,000, Eugenia 35,600 and Highland Belle 6000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50@6, steak cod \$10@10.75, market cod \$5@5.50, pollock \$7.50@8, large hake \$7 and small hake \$5.

Two fish seldom seen in local waters were landed here by the steam trawler Hallow Wednesday, it was reported today. The fish resemble the mangrove snapper, which is caught in southern waters. The two fish were taken in the other trawl 100 miles southeast of Highland Light. The captain and crew of the Hallow said they had never before seen that variety of fish.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Muriel 140,000 pounds fresh fish, 2000 halibut, British schooner Ethel M., with cargo of salted cod, British schooner Bessie M. Morse 130,000 pounds salted cod, and Desire 20 barrels salted mackerel.

## RAILROAD BONDS AT LOW PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Combined index for 40 bonds registered 75.40 for August, a decline of .70, compared with an advance of .84 for July.

The recession continued throughout the month and affected all classes except industrial bonds, which advanced .43. Railroad bonds again went to lowest level reached since Stock Exchange reopened, Nov. 30, 1914. Index for the 10 highest grade rails for August was 85.95 compared with 86.99 in August, 1915, and 88.69 in December, 1914.

Public utility bonds, which showed considerable strength in July, when they advanced 1.30, receded 1.83 in August.

It is quite apparent that the bond market is discounting effect of next Government loan, which is expected to pay 4 per cent interest on its bonds and thus influence large investors to further disposal of corporation issues. Market is also depressed for the reason that investing corporations which have plenty of surplus cash are not buying long-term bonds at present, but are awaiting full effect on the general market of Government's financing.

## NEW YORK CURB

Aetna Explos. 5 1/2  
do cfts 5 1/2  
Ark Pet 4 1/2  
Barnet O & G 1 1/2  
Beth Steel (W D) 100 1/2  
do rts 3 1/2  
Big Ledge 1 1/2  
Boston & Mont 63c  
Butte & Z 85c  
Butte Detroit 1 1/2  
Cafumet & Jer 1 1/2  
Canada Cop 2 1/2  
Chev Motors 71c  
Cons Arizona 83c  
Cons Copper 83c  
Cosden & Co 10  
Cosden O & G 10  
Columbia 10  
Dundee Ariz 1 1/2  
First Nat Cop 2 1/2  
Glenrock 13 1/2  
Goldfield Cons 49c  
Green Monster 3 1/2  
Hecla Mining 84 1/2  
Howe Sound 5 1/2  
Hudson Bay 3 1/2  
Hudson Valley 1 1/2  
Jumbo 2 1/2  
Lake Torp Boat 5  
Magma Cop 4 1/2  
Marlin Cons 10 1/2  
Max Munitions 1 1/2  
McKinley Dar 64  
Met Petrol 1 1/2  
Metrit 34 1/2  
Midwest 13 1/2  
Midwest Refg 13 1/2  
Mojave Tungsten 5 1/2  
Nancy Hanks 1 1/2  
National Zinc 8 1/2  
Nipissing 8 1/2  
Peerless 12 1/2  
Rex Cons 16 1/2  
Saginaw Ref 94c  
Sagway Oil 18 1/2  
Sinclair Oil 18 1/2  
Steel Alloys 8 1/2  
Stewart Min 2 1/2  
Submarine Boat 2 1/2  
Success Min 19  
Troy Arizona 18  
Tuxpan 1 1/2  
Trail Motors 2 1/2  
United W Oil 2 1/2  
United Verde Ext 35 1/2  
Utah National 90c  
Wright-Martin 7 1/2  
Zinc Concent 1 1/2

## DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNGSTOWN, O., STEEL DISTRICT

This Section Shown to Be Growing at an Even More Rapid Rate Than Pittsburgh District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The marked development of the Youngstown district as a producer of iron and steel is set forth in the annual report of the American Steel and Iron Institute, headed by Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, showing that this district is now producing nearly as much iron and steel as the Pittsburgh district and growing faster than the Pittsburgh district.

The gross pig iron production of the Pittsburgh district for 1916 was 7,239,913 tons, or a gain of 22 per cent over the production of the previous year, and the pig iron production of the Youngstown district was 6,923,938 tons, or a gain of 25.5 per cent over the 1915 output. Since the first of the year one large blast furnace with an annual capacity of nearly 200,000 tons has been completed in this district, the building of another authorized and several electric attacks enlarged.

As a result of these changes the production capacity of the district will be increased about 500,000 tons annually. In 1916 the Pittsburgh district produced 9,272,996 tons of steel ingots which was an increase of 19.7 per cent over the output of the previous year, while in 1916 the Youngstown district produced 7,182,681 tons of steel ingots for an increase of 23.5 per cent over its 1915 production. Since the opening of the current year new open hearth furnaces have been completed or authorized in the Youngstown district that will add nearly 1,000,000 tons to the annual steel-producing capacity of the territory.

The institute figures show that whereas in 1901 the United States Steel Corporation produced 50.1 per cent of the iron and steel of the country, in 1916 this proportion had fallen to 44.4 per cent. The total pig iron production of 1916 in this country was 33,434,797 tons, a gain of nearly 32 per cent over the output of the previous year. The 1916 steel production was 42,773,630 tons, which was a gain of 33.04 per cent over the 1



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## COMMISSION TO DECIDE ON DRAFT BY THE MAJORS

Meeting Will Be Held Sept. 20 to Pass on Selections From the Minors

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission announces that it will meet at Cincinnati on Sept. 20 to receive and pass on the selection of players from minor leagues by major league clubs.

The system of selection from a Class AA or Class A club, without specifying the player desired, which has been followed for several years, is discontinued, and a draft which does not contain the name of the players and of the clubs from which he is selected will receive no consideration.

Cancellations of drafts will not be allowed after an award has been made unless written notice thereof is served on the secretary of the commission within 24 hours after its allowance.

When one or more clubs of each major league shall select the same player and it is determined by the league which club shall secure him, he will be awarded to the representative of the successful league if there is but one such club. If more than one club of the successful league recorded drafts for the same player, their names will be placed in a hat, and he will be awarded to the club whose name is first drawn therefrom. The second and third choices shall also be determined in the same manner.

A major league club whose roster of players on Sept. 20 includes 35 or more players—the limit prescribed in the national agreement for American and National League clubs—will not be allowed the privilege of selection for this season.

All drafts not annulled by proper notice to the secretary of the commission before midnight of Sept. 20 will be valid and not subject to cancellation.

The draft price paid by major of minor league clubs for the privilege of selecting players in 1917 will be held in escrow and not be transmitted to the club from which the selection is made until the player actually enters the service of the drafting club.

In the event that he enters the war the draft price shall be at once returned to the drafting club on announcement by it of the cancellation of such selection. The draft money due from major league clubs shall be retained by Secretary Bruce, and that due from minor league clubs shall be in the custody of Secretary Farrell until the interested player reports to the drafting club or his selection is cancelled as above provided.

The commission shall impose a severe penalty on a club or clubs which become a party to an agreement to abuse the privileges of selection for its own advantage or for the benefit of another major league club or a minor league club.

## FALL OPEN GOLF STARTS AT THE WOODLAND CLUB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—The annual three-day fall open golf tournament of the Woodland Golf Club will start today over the course here, and it is fully expected that a large field will take part in the event. The qualifying round of 18 holes will be played all day today, with match play to follow tomorrow and Saturday. The first 16 to qualify will play from scratch, while the second and third divisions will play from handicap.

Tomorrow the first and second rounds of match play in all divisions will be held, with the semifinals and finals coming Saturday. On Saturday there will also be held the usual handicap vs. Massachusetts rating play. Because of the war, a certificate subscribed and framed will be given in lieu of prizes, and the receipts of the tournament will be devoted to the M. G. A. war relief fund.

## MRS. MOFFETT IS LEADING IN GOLF

GREENWICH, Conn.—Mrs. J. A. Moffett went into the lead Wednesday in the women's golf tournament at the Greenwich Country Club. Mrs. J. D. Chapman is second. The three day tournament will end today. Mrs. E. R. Close presented the cup. The conditions are 54 holes medal handicap, 18 holes each day. The scores Wednesday:

Mrs. G. B. Carhart, 117; Mrs. John Farnon, dropped out; Mrs. A. K. Michler, 112; Mrs. J. A. Moffett, 102; Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, 131; Mrs. T. S. Cole, 113; Mrs. Sanford Robinson, 128; Mrs. J. D. Chapman, 100; Mrs. E. H. Peters, 112; Mrs. H. S. Thompson and Mrs. H. B. Slayback and Mrs. F. P. Ream also played.

## TROPHIES GIVEN TO YACHTSMEN

QUINCY, Mass.—I. M. Whittemore was presented the Frank Fessenden Crane memorial cup, which he won by scoring the greatest number of points for 15-footers, one-design class, for the season at the annual cup night of the Quincy Yacht Club Wednesday night. W. H. Howe, treasurer, who has been drafted, was given a wrist watch. The prizes:

Frank Fessenden Crane memorial cup to I. M. Whittemore; A. W. Finlay cup to I. M. Whittemore; Commodore Edward W. Emery trophy awarded to Holbrook Ayer.

## CHICAGO HOLDS THE LEADERSHIP

White Sox Keep First Place in American League Race With Victory Over St. Louis—Boston Also Wins

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	89	47	.657
Boston	78	50	.609
Cleveland	73	60	.549
Detroit	66	65	.504
New York	59	67	.468
Washington	58	67	.464
Philadelphia	47	79	.373
St. Louis	50	85	.371

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.  
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.  
Washington 3, New York 0.  
No other teams scheduled.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Philadelphia.  
New York at Washington.  
Detroit at St. Louis.

The Chicago White Sox continue to hold on firmly to first position in the championship pennant race of the American League, winning their game from St. Louis Wednesday by the score 4 to 1. The victory of the Boston Red Sox, holding second place and fighting for the championship, did not gain them anything. Washington won from New York by the score of 3 to 0.

## BOSTON DEFEATS ATHLETICS BY 2-1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Boston opened its final series of the season at Shibe Park by defeating the Athletics, 2 to 1, here Wednesday afternoon. The Sox were out-hit two to one by the locals, but the wildness of Seibold proved to be his undoing. Although the Red Sox won they failed to gain on the White Sox in the fight for the American League championship.

Hooper and Lewis, who scored for Boston, worked Seibold for a pass, and later scored. Lewis came home when Gardner dropped a double in right field. Leonard worked for the champions, and he was found for six hits, three of them being made by McNally. The fast fielding of the Red Sox infield was the feature of the game. The work of McNally at second base was a revelation to the local fans.

Manager Barry is out of the game but expects to get into the play today, although the work of McNally at second base was of such high-class order that Barry may decide to take a longer rest. The score:

Innings			
1	2	3	4
Boston	0	1	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

Batteries—Leonard and Agnew; Seibold and Meyer. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

## CHICAGO WINS IN ELEVEN INNINGS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—By taking Wednesday's game, 4 to 1, in 11 innings, Chicago made a clean sweep of the series and strengthened its hold on first place. A batting rally after two were out in the eleventh won for the visitors. McMullin singled and took third on a single by E. Collins. Jackson was purposely passed, filling the bases. Felsch singled, scoring McMullin and E. Collins, and while Felsch was being run down between first and second Jackson scored. The score:

Innings			
1	2	3	4
Chicago	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Sotheron and Severeid. Umpires—Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 11m.

## WASHINGTON SHUTS OUT NEW YORK, 3 TO 0

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ayers was given splendid support Wednesday and Washington shut out New York, 3 to 0, in the first game of the series here. Three double plays were factors in preventing the visitors from scoring. The score:

Innings			
1	2	3	4
Washington	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0

Batteries—Ayers and Henry; Almsmith; Shocker, Cullop and Nunamaker. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 39m.

## TENNIS STARS IN SCRANTON PLAY

SCRANTON, Pa.—Several of the touring ranking lawn tennis players of the United States appeared in exhibition matches at the patriotic tournament of the Scranton Country Club, which opened here Wednesday. W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia defeated Charles Garland of Pittsburgh 7-5 and 6-3, while George Vossell of Brooklyn won from H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth N. Y., 7-5 and 7-5.

In the mixed doubles Miss Mary Browne of California and Charles Garland of Pittsburgh won from Mrs. Robert Williams of California and W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia.

EVERETT POLICE CHANGES  
EVERETT, Mass.—Orders read by direction of Mayor John J. Mullen yesterday indicate that every man in the Police Department, excepting Patrolman Frank Gray, who patrols Everett Square on the day shift, will be shifted tomorrow.

## MRS. PRITCHARD IN FINALS IN YONKERS TENNIS

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard worked her way into the final round of the women's singles Wednesday afternoon, in the annual Yonkers city championship lawn tennis tournament on the clay courts of the Park Hill Country Club. Mrs. Pritchard gained her bracket by defeating Mrs. A. L. Bailey at 6-4, 8-10, 6-4, and will face Miss Madeline Lowerre, the club champion, on Saturday, for the title.

In the only other match of the day Herbert Foster of Columbia University, defeated Henry Kaltenbach by a score of 6-1, 6-3, in the semifinal round of the men's championship singles.

Mrs. Pritchard was extended to the limit to take the victory from Mrs. Bailey, the latter playing with great steadiness from back court. In the second set Mrs. Pritchard was within a point of the match, but was unable to take the set owing to Mrs. Bailey's rally. It was the winner's ability to place her drives close to the side lines and very deep that enabled her to win from a worthy opponent.

## EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	66	33	.667
Lawrence	63	44	.589
New London	51	52	.495
Worcester	50	53	.485
Bridgeport	49	52	.485
Portland	49	56	.467
Springfield	45	54	.455
Hartford	38	67	.362

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Lawrence 4, Worcester 4.  
Worcester 5, Lawrence 2.  
Portland 4, Springfield 2.  
Bridgeport 5, Hartford 2.  
Hartford 2, Bridgeport 1.  
New Haven 5, New London 1.

GAMES TODAY  
New Haven at Hartford.  
Bridgeport at New London.  
Lawrence at Worcester.  
Portland at Springfield.

## LAWRENCE WINS AND LOSES GAME

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester and Lawrence came out even in a double-header here Wednesday. Each team came from behind to win. Press pitched both games for Lawrence. The home team played loosely. The score:

FIRST GAME			
1	2	3	4
Lawrence	1	0	2
Worcester	2	0	0

Batteries—Press and Gaston; Kelfer and Wilder. Umpire—Waters. Time—1h. 45m.

## PORTLAND WINS DOUBLE-HEADER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield dropped both ends of a double-header to Portland here Wednesday, 5 to 3 and 4 to 2. Bunched hits off Gill won the first game for Portland, while Wood's wildness was responsible for the second defeat of the locals. Murray, the Portland shortstop, did not have a fielding chance in the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME			
1	2	3	4
Portland	0	0	0
Springfield	0	1	0

Batteries—Durning and McGraw; Sherman and Stephens. Umpire—Brown. Time—1h. 45m.

## BRIDGEPORT AND HARTFORD DIVIDE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford and Bridgeport divided a double-header here Wednesday, the visitors taking the first, 5 to 2, while the locals won the second, 2 to 1, in eight innings, the game being scheduled to go only seven.

The batting of R. C. Grimes of Hartford featured. In eight trips to the plate he drove out six hits, three of them being triples. His brother, R. Grimes of the visitors, sent across two runners in the first inning of the first game with a home run. The score:

FIRST GAME			
1	2	3	4
Bridgeport	1	0	0
Hartford	0	0	0

Batteries—House and Krichell; Trautman and Carroll. Umpire—Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

## NEW HAVEN WINS FROM NEW LONDON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven bunched four hits with two passes for four runs in the fifth inning of Wednesday's game and defeated New London, 5 to 1. The score:

Innings			
1	2	3	4
New Haven	0	0	0
New London	0	0	0

Batteries—Donovan and Devine; Martin and Russell. Umpire—Kelly. Time—1h. 37m.

## NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Binghamton 7, Reading 2.  
Elmira 2, Scranton 1.  
Syracuse 2, Wilkes-Barre 1.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville 2, Indianapolis 1.  
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 1.

## WORLD'S SERIES TO BE SETTLED SEPTEMBER 20

Special Meeting of Commission on That Date to Attend to All the Details

CHICAGO, Ill.—Details for the world's series are to be worked out at a special meeting of the National Baseball Commission to be held in Cincinnati Sept. 20. President B. B. Johnson of the American League said Wednesday. The race between Chicago and Boston for the American League pennant will have been definitely enough settled by that time, President Johnson said, to assure going ahead with the plans.

Orders for world's series seats are beginning to pour into the Chicago club's offices from Middle West cities. These orders are being held up, however, until Chicago is certain of defeating Boston.

There is a strong possibility that the series, if Chicago is the American League contender, will start in Chicago on Saturday, Oct. 6. President Johnson said. Although the place for playing the first game is decided by the toss of a coin, President Johnson said the National League might waive this formality and agree to start the games in the West so a Sunday game could be played.

## No Seats Sold By Mail

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seats for the world series baseball games this year will not be reserved by mail, but every ticket possible will be placed on public sale at the grounds, the New York National League club announced Wednesday.

"Absolutely no reservations will be made and nothing will be done in regard to the world series until the time has arrived when it will be possible to issue an announcement covering all details," the club's statement read.

## NEW TROPHY FOR WOMEN GOLFERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Jacob Diston of Philadelphia, a member of the Whitmarsh Country Club, has presented to the club a very handsome trophy to be contested for by women golfers this month over the Whitmarsh links. Play for the cup will be held on Sept. 25 and 26, a round of 36 holes, 18 on each of the two days. The tournament will be open to all women players of any club with membership in the United States Golf Association, and as it is one of the very few open prizes offered this year there is expected to be a lively competition for it, which will fetch together the best of the women players of the country.

The trophy is to be known as the Belle Steelman Bunn memorial cup, and is donated as a memorial to one of the first and best women players of the Whitmarsh Club. The conditions are that it shall be played for annually, the winner to win it three times before it becomes her permanent property, though each winner's name is to be engraved on it, the cup remaining in the possession of the club until finally won by some player. There will be a small replica for each season's winner of the trophy.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	80	55	.593
Toronto	82	57	.590
Providence	78	55	.588
Newark	77	59	.565
Rochester	64	75	.460
Buffalo	60	79	.431
Montreal	52	83	.385
Richmond	49	82	.374

## RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Newark (First Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Richmond 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 2  
Newark 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 3

Batteries—Pennington and Egan; Frackwell; Eibel, Distill, Knight and Reynolds. (Second Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Richmond 1 2 0 5 3 0 0 1 0 12 15 2  
Newark 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 2

Batteries—Pennington and Egan; Frackwell; Eibel, Distill, Knight and Reynolds. (Third Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Toronto 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 14 1  
Rochester 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 3 11 1

Batteries—Gould and Kelly; Smith and Sandberg. (Fourth Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Rochester 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 3  
Toronto 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 6 0

Batteries—Caussey and Sandberg; Justin and Lalonde. (Fifth Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Buffalo 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0  
Montreal 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 5

Batteries—McCabe and Daly; Hoyt and Madden. (Sixth Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Buffalo 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Providence 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3 11 3

Batteries—Gardner and Howley; Tyson and Daly. (Seventh Game)  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Baltimore 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 3 10 14 1  
Providence 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 7 1

Batteries—Farnham, Hill and McAvoy; Schultz and Mayer. GAMES TODAY  
Richmond at Newark.  
Baltimore at Providence.  
Buffalo at Montreal.

## PEORIA DEFEATS DETROIT

PEORIA, Ill.—The Peoria Central League team defeated the Detroit Americans in an exhibition game Wednesday, played at Havana, near here, 7 to 5 in 10 innings. The score:

Innings			
1	2	3	4
Peoria	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0

Batteries—Hoffman and O'Farrell; Haines and Yelle.

## NEW YORK GIANTS INCREASE LEAD

Double Victory Over Philadelphia Practically Puts Losers Out of National League Pennant Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	44	.645
Philadelphia	69	53	.566
St. Louis	70	62	.530
Cincinnati	68	66	.507
Chicago	65	67	.492
Brooklyn	60	61	.494
Pittsburgh	53	68	.438
Boston	43	84	.339

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Brooklyn 8, Boston 1.  
Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.  
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.  
New York 5, Philadelphia 1.  
St. Louis 9, Chicago 4.  
No other teams scheduled.

GAMES TODAY  
Brooklyn at Boston, two games.  
Philadelphia at New York, two games.  
St. Louis at Chicago.

By defeating the Philadelphia team, the New York Giants practically assured their hold on first position in the National League championship pennant race, and put the losers out of the running. The Giants now have a lead of 10 full games, and it is practically impossible to defeat that handicap in the short time left this season. The Giants won the double-header Wednesday by 3 to 2 and 5 to 1.

Brooklyn and Boston divided the double-header played at Braves Field, the visitors winning the opening contest, and the Braves coming back with a victory in the second half of the program. St. Louis defeated Chicago 9 to 4 in the only other National League game played. Brooklyn will play another double-header with Boston at Braves Field this afternoon, and Philadelphia will again play two games with the Giants at New York.

## BOSTON WINS AND LOSES IN DOUBLE

Boston and Brooklyn divided honors in the double-header at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon, the visitors winning the first game, 8 to 1, and the Braves the second, 2 to 1. The Braves worked for the Braves in the first game, and Brooklyn found him for 16 safe hits. The hitting of Stengle and Krueger was the feature of the game.

The Braves scored their only run in the ninth inning, when Cadore eased up and allowed them to register three hits. Previous to this they had got but two hits off his delivery.

Stallings sent Allen to pitch in the second game. He allowed but three hits, two of them coming in the second inning, when the visitors scored their only run. Allen retired seven of the Brooklyn batters by strikeouts. Miljus opposed Allen and Boston had little trouble in solving his delivery at critical stages of the game. The recruit gave six passes. He also made a wild pitch and a balk. The scores:

FIRST GAME			
1	2	3	4
Brooklyn	1	0	1
Boston	0	0	0

Batteries—Cadore and Krueger; Walsh and Meyers. Umpires—Klem and Emswiler. Time—2h.

## SECOND GAME

Innings			
1	2	3	4
Boston	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0

Batteries—Allen and Meyers; Miljus and Wheat. Time—2h.

## GIANTS WIN TWO CONTESTS IN ROW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York practically knocked Philadelphia out of the pennant race here Wednesday, winning both games of a double-header, the scores being 3 to 2 and 5 to 1. New York's double victory increased its lead to 10 games. Philadelphia has not won a game on the Polo Grounds this season.

Bender pitched great ball for Philadelphia in the first game, until the eighth inning, when he weakened and the Giants scored three runs. Burns doubled and scored on Herzog's single. Kauff, who had let in a run on a muff and struck out twice with men on third, then won the game with a home run into the right field stand. Herzog scoring ahead of him. The score:

New York	.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	5	7	1
Philadelphia	...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Sallee and Rariden; Rixey, Fittery and Killifer. Umpires—Rigler and Fransfield. Time—1h. 40m.



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GEN. PILSUDSKI  
POLISH PATRIOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some interesting facts regarding the Polish general, Pilsudski, who was recently imprisoned by the Germans, are given in an article by M. Georges Biennalme in the columns of La Victoire. "Five years before the war," says the writer, "Pilsudski organized the Polish legions of Austria Poland with a view to fighting a Tzarist Russia. In 1914, Pilsudski had taken the command of these legions. He led them in battle and won both for them and for himself a high reputation. Yet even before the proclamation of Polish 'autonomy' by the Austro-German in November, 1918, Pilsudski's legion had been removed from the front, and the Polish general became the object of suspicion to the German authorities. These suspicions were not unfounded, for Pilsudski has always detested Germany and he no longer feels any confidence in Austria. When, last winter, Germany established in Warsaw the semblance of a Polish Government, in the guise of a provisional Council of State, Pilsudski consented to form part of this council. His purpose was to watch and even to prevent the recruiting and formation of this Polish army in Russian Poland, which the Central Empires intended to use. Pilsudski was not in agreement with his colleagues of the provisional Council of State owing to his republican and democratic ideas, which were hostile to the monarchial views professed by the majority of the council. The Russian Revolution gave more authority to Pilsudski's views and so shook the credit of the Germans, that the recruiting of the Polish army became practically impossible.

The hostility of Poland to a Tzarist Russia had no longer any reason d'être when a democratic Russia was proclaimed in the Ukraine. Germany, Poland, and even of uniting it by taking away from the German Empire their Polish territories. Pilsudski then resolved to oppose all policy of entente with Austria, and declared that the restoration of Poland was dependent on the victory of the Allies and on the defeat of Germany. Unfortunately, the disorder in Russia, much exaggerated by German agents in Warsaw, was not calculated to inspire confidence in the timorous members of the Polish Council of State, and the handful of intriguers who have so compromised themselves by their Russophobia and their Austrophobia that they can no longer assert their attitude.

Pilsudski, who was dissatisfied with the Warsaw Council of State, left that assembly, and his resignation, which was followed by several others, so diminished the authority of the Provisional Government, that there is talk of substituting a new and larger Council of State more truly representative of the aspirations of Poland. But Pilsudski has done even better from a military point of view. The debris of the legions, to which were added the few recruits up till now constituting the Polish Army that the German authorities intend to raise, have recently been called upon to take an oath of fidelity to Austria and to Germany. Pilsudski, using all his authority as a former leader of the Polish legions, dissuaded the Polish soldiers from taking the oath, and, in consequence, four entire infantry regiments and portions of two others refused to do so. General Pilsudski having become dangerous to the German authorities, they caused his arrest, under the pretext that he intended attempting to cross the frontier by means of an assumed passport. It is quite possible that Pilsudski did really intend leaving Poland and her German invaders. It will be remembered that in June last the congress of the Polish officers and soldiers of the Russian Army (which includes 100 generals, 9000 officers and about 500,000 soldiers of the Polish race) held at Minsk, decided on the formation of a Polish national army, composed of all the Polish soldiers incorporated in the Russian forces. For reasons which are

well understood Mr. Kerensky is for the present opposed to the formation of this Polish Army. The Polish soldiers are an excellent element in the Russian Army, which would be weakened by their removal. But for reasons which are far less easily understood the Polish barrister in Moscow, Mr. Lednicki, representing a Russian town in the Duma, member of the Cadet Party and chief of the Petrograd Democratic Committee, is also opposed to the formation of a Polish Army. On the other hand, the majority of the Poles in Russia, especially those who left Poland at the time of the Russian retreat, are in favor of the Polish army and their hopes are centered on Pilsudski. Now that Pilsudski has been arrested, the future Polish army loses one of its best potential organizers. Besides the arrest of the Polish general, a number of the regiments belonging to the legions who refused to take an oath of fidelity to Germany have been sent to a camp where French prisoners once were interned. Warsaw is deeply moved, and the Council of State, in spite of its prudence or its Austrian sympathies, has been obliged to show some feeling. It has lodged a protest with the German Governor, General von Beseler, and has maintained that no oath of allegiance could be expected from the legionaries except the oath of fidelity to Poland. But the most regrettable part of the whole affair is that Pilsudski was not able to escape, as did several of his officers and collaborators. But somehow I have a feeling that Pilsudski's part is not yet ended.

FRENCH PLEA FOR  
DEFINITE POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Renaudel, the leader of the Socialist Party, approves of the declaration made by M. Ribot in the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the statement of the German Chancellor regarding a French treaty with Russia. "but," adds M. Renaudel, "our Government must not think that it is sufficient merely to give a denial to the German Government. What is wanted is a definite policy. How many times have not we Socialists declared the necessity for clear and forceful language and for a perfectly frank diplomacy. Our governments have not known how to bestow this benefit on our cause, and we have left to Germany the possibility of maintaining her silence while, at the same time, continuing her diplomatic offensive against us. We had asked that the conditions on which peace could be made should be clearly defined and that Germany should be faced with them. Thanks to all the procrastination it is Germany who has offered not peace, but a peace maneuver. We also desired that the Allies' war aims should be set forth clearly and that the society of nations, based on the democracy of peoples, should be defined in opposition to the imperialist system of the power of the sword. But all this is left in an embryonic state. And we are reduced to defending ourselves when it is we who can bring accusations. Germany keeps silence. The German Government is obstinately silent; it says nothing as to the origins of the war, or as to the guarantees which all peoples must give each other so that when once the war is terminated it cannot recur. It humiliates us to see that all that might have been foreseen is coming to pass.

"The Chamber—under pressure exercised by us—do not hesitate to say so—voted on June 5 an order of the day which condemned a secret diplomacy, the conventions which were ratified by Parliament, and all thought of conquest. In what kind of position should we have been with regard to the enemy's accusations, if this had not been done. Thus is confirmed the fact that the democracies by frank affirmations save themselves, and that everything is lost through the failure to take rapid action. It may be necessary for the country to affirm it otherwise than by a ministerial declaration."

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HIGHER PAY URGED  
FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—In response to the invitation of the General Federation of Trade Unions, a meeting of about 60 members of Parliament was held at the House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. James O'Grady to discuss the question of soldiers' and sailors' pay. Letters were received from the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Downshire, expressing sympathy with the movement.

The question of increasing the pay of soldiers and sailors had been taken up by the federation, explained Mr. O'Grady, because there were about 1,250,000 trade unionists in the army. The price of necessities had greatly increased, and the British soldier deplored the difference between his pay and that of the Australian and New Zealand soldiers when their battalions were brigaded side by side. The management committee proposed that the minimum net allowance to any British soldier should be 3s. per day, and that the Government should provide and pay all allotments to wives and dependents. It was roughly estimated that this would cost £125,000,000 a year, but it would be a diminishing cost.

Mr. Ben Tillett remarked that those who were suffering the least sacrifice were receiving the most pay, and those who were giving the most were receiving the least. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Yeo and seconded by Mr. Dennis, for the formation of a committee consisting of six members, of each house to consider the best means of securing an immediate and substantial increase in the pay of sailors and soldiers, was passed unanimously.

Sir George Reid supported the motion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, M. P., spoke in favor of equalizing the pay of sailors and soldiers in all branches of the service. He said that it was a scandal that the men nearest the trenches got the worst pay of all. The infantryman had the least, then in order came the artilleryman, the A. S. C. man, the ordnance corps and the labor battalions, until they got to the War Office where they got the highest pay of all. Lord Beresford said that he was glad that the trade unions had taken up the matter. He believed that in the navy, as a whole, the pay had not been raised for something like 60 years. The real point for consideration was what would be exactly fair to the men, and he strongly advised them not to ask for too much. Brigadier-General Page Croft stated that the demand throughout the country was that the pay of soldiers and sailors should be placed on a basis which would bear favorable comparison with the pay of men in ordinary walks of life.

The following were appointed to serve on the committee: Lord Peel, Lord Ancaster, Lord Russell, Lord Sydenham, Lord Charnwood, Lord Beresford, Sir Charles Nicholson, Major Bowden, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Colonel Burn, Mr. James O'Grady, Mr. A. Wiklie, Mr. Tom Wing, Mr. Bartley Dennis, Mr. C. B. Stanton, Mr. A. W. Yeo and Mr. W. A. Appleton (hon. secretary).

## GOVERNMENT BUYS POTATOES

TOPEKA, Kan.—The contract for 1,000,000 pounds of potatoes to be delivered to the quartermaster at Camp Funston during the month of September has been awarded to a Junction City company, according to a dispatch to the Capital.



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## BOYS TO PICK FRUIT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Thirty-four Pasadena boys have gone to Tulare County during the month of September to pick fruit, says the Tribune. They will join the Tulare County Y. M. C. A. labor camp.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Walter Camp, who has volunteered his service as physical director and conservator for the 6000 men in and about Boston who have enlisted in various forms of naval service, is one of the most famous personages in the American sporting and athletic world. Yale University owing more to him for her victories and prestige than to any other man. Mr. Camp is a New Haven man by birth and long residence. Graduating from Yale in 1880 with a personal record of physical prowess, since that time to a greater or less degree varying with the years, he has shaped the sporting standards of the university and selected the training staffs. Of late his influence has been more than local or provincial because of the resort to him by editors and publishers as an expert writer for technical sporting journals and also for magazines of the first class and circulating widely in the best circles of readers. Thus he has stamped his ideas upon the intercollegiate world's policies. He has been an important share in the drafting of the code of ethics for the sporting world and in formulating the rules under which intercollegiate sports are carried on. His latest act is quite characteristic of the man, and it gives to the men whom he will directly serve as well as to the Government the full use of an unusual stock of practical wisdom on matters of morale.

Herr Matthias Erzberger, whose name has been so prominent in connection with the chancellor crisis in Germany, also played a leading part in the developments that led to the fall of Prince von Bülau in 1909, and is altogether a somewhat volatile factor in German politics. Previous to his election to the Reichstag, in 1903, he resided in Stuttgart and was active as a publicist, and in various activities connected with the Roman Catholic church, particularly the labor movement initiated under its auspices. Once in Parliament, he soon became a prominent member of the Centre Party, and has published several works on its policy, as well as on other political and social subjects. Since the war Herr Erzberger has paid frequent visits to the neutral countries adjoining Germany, as well as to Austria, and he was the chief organizer of the Roman Catholic conference held in Switzerland this spring, with a view to mobilizing Roman Catholics in all countries in the cause of peace.

Edgar W. J. Hearty, assistant in the division of fruits and vegetables of the food commission which Mr. Hoover heads, is one of Boston's volunteer expert aides now enlisted in Government service. Mr. Hearty is one of the leading commission merchants of New England, especially interested in cold storage enterprises and in shipments of fruits to Europe. He is entirely competent to advise Mr. Hoover on many of the problems affecting food conservation and distribution as they have to do with Boston as a port of export and a center of terminal facilities.

Robert Morris Lovett, dean of the junior college of the University of Chicago, who has been figuring prominently in the efforts of the Peoples Council to hold a conference in Chicago, and who has written considerably for the "pacifist" press along lines indicated by the platform of the council, is a writer of books about literature (viewed technically), of novels and of plays, one of which latter is to be found in the August number of the quarterly issued by the Drama League of America. Professor Lovett, who was Boston born and bred, graduated from Harvard University about the time the University of Chicago was seeking for members for its first faculty staff, and he responded to the invitation to leave Harvard, where he had been an instructor and assistant professor in English, and cast in his lot with the mid-West institution. He has risen steadily to recognition both by the university officials, and also by the eastern cult of literature, whom he left behind, inasmuch as on the basis of his merit as a writer he has been admitted to the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which is controlled by eastern authors and artists.

Frank Orren Lowden, elected Governor of Illinois in 1916, defeating Governor Dunne, has figured prominently in the effort to prevent the Peoples Council and other "pacifist" organizations from meeting for a national convention at the University of Illinois. He is a Republican lawyer, Minnesota born and Iowa educated, who got his professional training in Chicago, married a daughter of George M. Pullman, the maker of cars of luxury, and settled down to conducting litigation for clients rich and poor. For a year he taught law at Northwestern University. Enlisting in politics he held important State and national positions in the Republican Party's administrative machine. Named to fill out the term of Mr. Hitt in the Fifty-Ninth Congress, he was elected on his merits by his constituents for the next two Congresses, his congressional career covering the years 1906 to 1911. He did not emerge politically again until last year, when he defeated Governor Dunne, who had been long entrenched in office at Springfield.

John Abner Marquis, D. D., president of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., having been elected general secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church North, will thereby become an important figure in the denomination named. He is a Pennsylvanian, who was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, and has since had a varying career, as preacher, journalist, and educator. As a teacher and college official he began his career, having mathematics and Greek for his subjects and students at Blairville College for Women as

pupils. In 1909 he was called to Coe College to be president. As a journalist he served for a time on the staff of the Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburgh. His churches have been in Pennsylvania and California.

William Orr, who is to head the committee on education attached to the commission on training camp activities of the United States War Department, formerly was Deputy Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts. Two years ago he was called to New York City to take charge of the educational department of the Y. M. C. A., and it is because of his success in handling this task and in mediating knowledge to youth such as make up the rank and file of the army, that he has been chosen for the work at the training camps. Dr. Orr is a Philadelphian, who was educated at the Springfield (Mass.) High School, and graduated from Amherst College. After teaching for some years in two of the older "academies" of the upper Connecticut Valley region he joined the faculty of the Springfield High School, first as a teacher of natural science and later as vice-principal. It was from this school that he passed in 1900 to his former important post in the service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Practical Instruction**  
BOSTON ADVERTISER.—Not long since the Long Island Railroad sent out a "special training train" to instruct anyone who desired in the arts of food preservation, and to encourage the formation of canning clubs along the line. The president of the road acted as captain of the train, and the staff was made up of canning experts, who demonstrated modern methods of food preservation at the various stations. At the first stop 300 women crowded into the auditorium cars to hear the lectures and examine the paraphernalia. Succinct instructions on canning, drying, salting down and preserving fruits and vegetables were given at every station, and "canning kitchens" were established in a number of the towns. The methods of putting down vegetables in salt were not generally known, and much interest was shown in this way of preserving food for the winter months and for the early spring. This is, indeed, a commendable form of awakening upon which the Long Island management is to be congratulated. There is so much ignorance along these lines that the wonder is we have any fruit or vegetables at all during the winter. The Long Island idea should be carried far.

**Faded and Tattered Flags**  
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—With one accord, when this country entered the war, citizens everywhere hastened to fly the nation's flag. It was unfurled above store, factory, shop, office building, bank and home. No more encouraging evidence of loyalty and patriotism could have been exhibited. The sight of the numerous flags, flying on every hand, was in itself an inspiration and, more than that, a pledge. It was an indication of a citizenship ready to do its duty to the fullest measure and it meant, also, respect and love for the flag itself as an emblem of the nation and all that the nation means. What was done was commendable. And commendable too, has been the public's quick resentment of any insult, real or fancied, to the country's banner. A question now arises, though, whether due respect and regard for the significance of the flag is shown by those, however patriotic they may be, who amply able to provide new flags to replace those that have become tattered and torn and faded from long exposure to sun, wind and rain, persist in flying banners that are almost unrecognizable. It is easily conceivable that use of such a flag by a person unable to provide a new one would still be an expression of love for the emblem. But when a frayed and wind-whipped flag is daily raised above a prosperous place of business by some successful business man or his agent, the public may be pardoned if it wonders whether he is possessed of as much genuine respect for the flag as he professes. Only battle flags become more glorious as they become more worn. The real patriot treats his flag reverently.

**The New Haven "Jackies"**  
NEW HAVEN EVENING REGISTER.—There have not been lacking evidences of the good work and thorough preparation given in the training at the Yale naval training unit here, but within the past week two additional features have come to the attention of the public: the appearance of the Jackies at the bowl, and the return of the yacht Ansanawae to "an Atlantic port" completing its summer cruise. With the completion of the summer cruise, the results of the work are shown in the recommendation of the Navy Department of 14 men for commissions as ensigns. Already the Yale unit has prepared more than 150 men for positions which they now occupy in various branches of the naval service. A great deal is heard of the activities of the military bodies here in New Haven, and the valuable work and instruction going on in the naval branch is sometimes overlooked. The return of the Ansanawae with her trained crew brings this branch of the service to the attention of the public once again. New Haven has one of the best training stations along the Atlantic coast, as it proved by the number of men from this base now serving the navy in its several branches.

**ELEVEN TEACHERS RESIGN**  
SPOKANE, Wash.—Eleven resignations have been accepted by the School Board, and five teachers have been allowed leave of absence, says the Chronicle.

## PIET

Piet was a South African, who came away from the fighting in that hot country to fight in a country where the climate was cooler and where the fighting was, if anything, hotter, says Patrick MacGill, author of "The Great Push," etc. "Piet was a dried-up, wrinkled, elderly man with a heavy mustache and gray piercing eyes. He had come from Africa in a draft and this draft was transferred into the London regiment when it arrived in England. When Piet came to his new company he was asked for details of his life, and this was the conversation which took place between Piet and the orderly sergeant:

Orderly Sergeant—What is your age?  
Piet—Thirty-nine.  
O. S.—You must have been that in the South African war.  
Piet—I was only 38 then.  
O. S.—Who are your next of kin?  
Piet—Haven't got any.  
A few days afterwards Piet was taken to the miniature range for instruction in musketry. The South African was handed a rifle and told to lie down and fire at the target 25 yards away. A look of disgust came into the man's eyes. He turned to the musketry instructor. "This is the first time I was ever allowed to press the muzzle of the rifle against the target when firing," he said. Then he fired five rounds rapid and only one hole showed in the bull's eye. The five bullets had gone through the one hole.

The men liked Piet and called him grandfather. He was a very silent man and seldom spoke to anybody, but now and again on a very hot summer day when out marching he would turn to his mates and say: "How cool it is here. It is so different from down under in South Africa."

The C. O. heard about Piet and being in need of a groom he sent for the South African. The old man was taken to battalion headquarters. "Well, my man, I have been hearing about you," said the C. O. to Piet, when the latter was taken before him. "I've been told that you are a very efficient soldier, so seeing that you are a little past military age, I can give you an easy job here in England."

"I'm down as thirty-nine, sir," said the South African.  
"I'll grant you that and also grant that you have the spirit of a man of twenty-one," said the C. O. "But still—"  
"If I wanted an easy job I could get one in South Africa and at a better wage than I can get here," said Piet. "But sir, I would prefer to go out and fight if I'm allowed. I haven't come here to groom horses."

"Very well, then," said the C. O. "I can't prevent you from going." Piet, the South African, was in France two weeks later. It was there that the old man's troubles began afresh. The draft of men with which he went to the seat of war arrived in a village near the firing line to find that the battalion for which they were bound, was in the firing line. Piet and his mates went up there and arrived in the trenches one early morning in summer. They were then sent to the company which needed men, and the company officer set eyes on Piet the moment he arrived. He called the man aside.

"Surely, we're not so badly off as all this," said the company officer muttered to himself. Then, to Piet: "Why have you been sent out here?"  
"Because I wanted to come," was the simple explanation of the South African.

"But you don't realize what it is like here," said the company officer. "Fatigue day and night, long marches and heavy packs. You'll not be able to stick it."

"I'll do my best, sir," said Piet. "Ah, but it's a job for the young," said the company commander. "And even the young find it hard enough at times."

"Could I not become a sniper?" asked Piet with a smile. "I'm supposed to be a fair shot."  
"You'll need to be recommended for that," said the company commander. "And I don't know what you can do in that way. For myself I would advise that you take up a job as batman at brigade headquarters. There's an opening there, I believe."

"I would prefer to have a job as a sniper sir," said Piet in a slow calm voice. "I'll show you what I can do if you like sir. Throw your water bottle up in the air and I'll fire a shot at it. I'll put the bullet right through the neck of the bottle, sir. I would give you mine to throw up if I wasn't sure of what I say."

"I'll throw mine up," said the officer with a smile. He did not believe that the strange old man could perform the feat he boasted of. Some old men are very conceited. . . . The officer unloosed his water bottle from its belt and leaning backwards until his right hand almost touched the ground he sent the bottle flying into the air over the trench.

Piet put his rifle to his shoulder glanced sharply along the barrel and fired. The bottle fell back into the trench, a hole in the neck and water spouting from the hole.

The officer lifted the bottle and looked at it. Then he turned to the old man.  
"You're wasting your time here," he said. "I'll see and get you transferred to the snipers as soon as possible."

Piet is in the snipers company to this present day. His officer, speaking about him recently, said that Piet had confessed to him that his age was 68 years, and that he had fought against the British in the South African War.

"Well if his rifle claimed as many victims then as it does now," said the officer, "I'm glad I was never fighting against Piet, the South African sniper."

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CITY OF BOSTON

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SESSIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, 1917  
CENTRAL OFFICE, CITY HALL ANNEX, COURT SQUARE.  
Monday, September 10, to Saturday, September 15, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Monday, September 17, to Wednesday, October 10, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., excepting Saturdays of September 15, 22 and 29, when the office will close at 12 M., and Saturday, October 6, when the office will close at 1 P. M.

Thursday, October 11, to Wednesday, October 17, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OUTSIDE REGISTRATION IN WARDS  
Monday, September 10, to Saturday, September 15, inclusive, from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Thursday, October 11, to Wednesday, October 17, inclusive, from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

CENTRAL OFFICE, CITY HALL ANNEX, COURT SQUARE.  
Wednesday, November 7, to Thursday, November 22, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the office will close at 1 P. M.

Friday, November 23, to Wednesday, November 28, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OUTSIDE REGISTRATION IN WARDS.  
Friday, November 23, to Wednesday, November 28, inclusive, 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturday, September 15, at 10 P. M., Registration for the State Primary will close.

Wednesday, October 17, at 10 P. M., Registration for the State Election will close.

Wednesday, November 28, at 10 P. M., Registration for the City Election will close.

Monday, October 8, at 5 P. M., last day and hour for male persons not police listed to make application for registration for the State Election.

Monday, November 19, at 5 P. M., last day and hour for male persons not police listed to make application for registration for the City Election.

After 10 o'clock in the evening of the last day fixed for registration preceding the State and City Elections, no names shall be added to the registers until after the next election, except the names of voters examined as to their qualifications between the preceding thirtieth day of April and the close of registration.

NO REGISTRATION SUNDAYS OR HOLIDAYS  
OUTSIDE PLACES FOR REGISTRATION.

Ward 1, John Cheverus School, Pope St., cor. Moore St.  
Ward 2, Theodore Lyman School, Paris St., cor. Dove St.  
Ward 3, Copley School, Bartlett St.  
Ward 4, Frothingham School, Prospect St.  
Ward 5, Municipal Building, Blossom St.  
Ward 6, John J. Williams School, Gorton St.  
Ward 7, Booth, Rutland St., near Columbus Ave.  
Ward 8, Princes School, Ward Room, Exeter St., cor. Newbury St.  
Ward 9, New Hall School, Broadway, near Dorchester St.  
Ward 10, Booth, Lot, K St., near East Fifth Walker St.  
Ward 11, Roger Clay School, Harvard St.  
Ward 12, Municipal Building, Dudley St., cor. First St.  
Ward 13, William Bacon School, Vernon St., cor. Auburn St.  
Ward 14, Farragut School, Huntington Ave., (Fenwood Rd. entrance).

STATE PRIMARY, September 25, 1917.  
CITY ELECTION, November 6, 1917.  
CITY ELECTION, December 18, 1917.

CITY OF BOSTON  
PRIMARY CALL  
STATE PRIMARY

Board of Election Commissioners,  
City Hall Annex, Court Square,  
Boston, September 5, 1917.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the Democratic and Republican political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 25th Day of  
SEPTEMBER, 1917

and all such members will, on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for State Officers and for Members of the State Committee and Ward Committees for the ensuing year, and for Delegates to the State Convention.

The polls at said meetings will be open at 6 o'clock A. M., and will close at 4 o'clock P. M. Five copies of locations of polling places in each ward are posted in public places in each precinct, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston.

JOHN J. TOOMEY,  
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FRANK SEIBERLICH,  
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Board of Election Commissioners.

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Booklet of Codfish recipes in every package.  
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Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Shoes  
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The Satisfactory Store for Quality and Service.

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Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise.  
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Our Highest Price \$2.48  
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Low Prices—Good Service  
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SERVICE FIRST. QUALITY ALWAYS  
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"Rich as butter, Sweet as a nut."  
At All Good Groceries

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Low Prices  
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World's Famous Clothes  
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Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages  
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Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers

We will take care of all your cleaning—from dry cleaning the finest fabrics and laundering your collars to doing up the family wash.

## Our Carpet Cleaning Department

deserves a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price.  
CALL MAIN 5080  
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**CLEANER AND DYER**  
Satisfactory Work at Right Prices  
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**Our Boudoir Shop**  
Answers woman's demand for exquisite lingerie that is moderate in price.

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"A STORE OF INDIVIDUALIZED SHOES"  
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The Phonograph with the distinctive tone. Interesting and Timely Records.  
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**WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS**  
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**JACK'S LADIES' TAILORING**  
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Special appointments for out-of-town customers.  
N. W. Phone Nicollet 6722.

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**Carnegie Fuel Company**  
REAL FUEL SERVICE  
first, last and all the time, is our sincere aim

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**HARTMAN'S MILLINERY**  
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES  
90 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

## BARBER SHOPS

**SEVENTH FLOOR, ANDRUS BLDG.**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
T. S. Auto 57092. WM. E. DORAN, Prop.

## DULUTH, MINN.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**THE GLASS BLOCK**  
THE SHOPPING CENTER OF DULUTH

Famous for the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, etc.

A store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.

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**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
DAILY NEW ARRIVALS IN COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES  
and our merchandise well selected with the touches of refinement that every woman appreciates. We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock.  
KAHN'S, 104 E. 7th Street

## CLOTHIERS

**BROWNING, KING & CO.**  
The Home of Good Clothes  
Hats and Furnishings for Men, Young Men, Boys and Children.  
Robert and Sixth Street  
Louis Johnson, Manager.

## TAILORS

**EXCELLENT SUITS** to measure only \$20, \$25, \$30; satisfaction guaranteed and given; cloth by the yard at wholesale prices. 1 buy direct of the mills. **TAYLOR LEE**, he satisfies, 26 East 7th st.

## SIGNS

**THEITS & GRANT**  
SIGNS  
243 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

## HAMMOND, IND.

**FINANCIAL**  
**American Trust & Savings Bank**  
GENERAL BANKING AND INSURANCE  
8% interest paid on Savings Deposits  
182 State, Hammond, Ind. Phone 98



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## From Torches to Electric Lights

When you enter a room at night, and switch on the electric light, do you ever stop to think what a privilege it is to so easily produce a pleasant, adequate means of reading or sewing in the dark, or of doing any one of the thousand things which you do when the sun is shining? People could not always do this, you know. All through the ages, they have known many more difficult ways of illuminating their homes.

Even savages, living in rude wigwags or even in sheltered caves, early wanted some way of lighting their homes after the sun went down. To be sure, they probably went to bed far earlier than we do; still, the desire to produce a light came to the most primitive peoples. The torch was probably the first lamp. Picking up a stick, the savage discovered that he could plunge it into the flame of his camp fire, that it would blaze and that the flame would furnish him with a light—however faint and flickering. Soon man found that, to tie together little thin slivers of oily wood, setting these on fire, produced a clearer light; then, too, after a time he wrapped a piece of wax or fat about with leaves, making the first crude candle. Torches were made then of rope, which was coated with fat or resin, or a stick was covered over with grease. Rude predecessors of candles were made of oiled rope, smeared with some kind of fat which would burn well. In about the time of Alfred the Great, in England (900 A. D.), the stick was entirely left out of the torch, a thick layer of fat or wax being placed around the wick, then of twisted cotton. So the torch had, even as early as Alfred's time, developed into a candle.

But, even while torches were being used, early peoples in many lands were familiar with certain kinds of lamps. First among these—and you will laugh when you hear it—fireflies furnished light. They were sometimes caught and imprisoned in some hollow shell or gourd, the little flickering light from their bodies coming out through holes in the receptacle. A certain traveler into remote lands once wrote: "In the mountains of Tlujca, I have read the finest print by the light of one of these natural lamps, placed under a common glass tumbler, and with distinctness I could tell the hour of the night and discern the very small figures which marked the seconds of a little Swiss watch." Watching the pretty little flickerings and darlings of fireflies in the summer meadows, would you ever suppose that one of them could furnish light enough to enable you to read?

Then, too, at the same time that certain peoples were using torches, others knew the forerunners of lamps. As soon as men found that fats would burn well, they invented rude lamps, using shells or stones, which were hollowed out in such a way as to be able to hold melted wax or fat into which was laid a wick of flax or of some other fibrous material. As long as the wax remained, the wick would

soak it up and so burn. At last, instead of using a hollow shell, men made themselves pottery bowls for this purpose. Gradually these early lamps developed, becoming far more elaborate and beautiful. Sometimes around a central fixture there would be many little vessels, each filled with its melted wax in which a wick burned. One famous pagan temple lamp, used in Etruria more than 2500 years ago, has 16 of these nozzles. But there were also simple, though beautiful, little individual lamps which people carried about with them. Lamps such as these were used by civilized peoples through the Middle Ages, though they never gave a satisfactory light and were most unpleasantly odorous and smoky. In the Thirteenth Century, tapers or candles were seen to be so much better to use that many gave up the lamps entirely; but the taper was far more expensive and the lamp still was widely used by the common people.

It was not until late in the Eighteenth Century that a lamp which at all resembled that which we know today was invented, by a Swiss named Argand, resident in London. Argand's lamp had a chimney, and it also managed to get a supply of air for the wick. By having a thin wick and by pouring plenty of air into the flame, Argand made his entire wick to burn, thus doing away with all smoke and producing a white flame. After this time, many new lamps were invented, differing more or less from that made by Argand; but, still, the lamp which you may see today—when you go to stay in the country, perhaps—does not differ greatly from this early one, invented as long ago as 1783.

Not long after Argand's time, a Scotchman, named William Murdoch, found another new way of lighting a house. Realizing, as men had done for a very long time, that any fat or coal, when heated, produces a gas which burns, Murdoch put this idea to good use. Placing coal in a large vessel, he carried the gas which came from it, through tubes, to various parts of the house. At different places, he allowed the gas to escape at the end of a small tube. He lighted the gas, and there he had a new and exceedingly convenient means of illumination. It then only needed that men should find how to manufacture gas cheaply and carry it safely from place to place, and whole cities, which had long been in darkness at night, were well illuminated.

Part of London was, in 1815, lighted by gas, and, in the United States, Baltimore, Maryland, was the first city to follow suit in 1821. In about 1876, a still better form of light became known—electric light. Its first form was that of the arc light, which gave as much illumination as a hundred gas-jets and many times as many lamps. Soon Edison invented his incandescent or glow lamp, with which we are all familiar today, and for which we should be duly grateful, when we remember in what difficult and unsatisfactory ways ancient peoples have had to make the illumination for their homes.

## Henry Thoreau's Letter to Ellen Emerson

As Thoreau, the famous naturalist of Concord, Mass., lived for some little time in the family of the Emersons, he knew the little 10-year-old daughter very well. Once, when Ellen Emerson had gone away to Staten Island, to visit relatives, Thoreau sent to her the following letter:

Concord, July 31, 1849.

Dear Ellen,—

I think that we are pretty well acquainted, though we never had any very long talks. We have had a good many short talks, at any rate. Don't you remember how we used to dispatch our breakfasts two winters ago, as soon as Eddy could get on his feeding-tire, which was not always remembered before the rest of the household had come down? Don't you remember our wise criticisms on the pictures in the portfolio and the Turkish book, with Eddy and Edith looking on,—how almost any pictures answered our purpose and we went through the Penny Magazine, first from beginning to end, and then from end to beginning, and Eddy stared just as much the second time as the first, and Edith thought that we turned over too soon, and that there were some things which she had not seen? I can guess pretty well what interests you and what you think about. Indeed I am interested in pretty much the same things myself. I suppose you think that persons who are as old as your father and myself are always thinking about very grave things, but I know that we are meditating the same old themes that we did when we were 10 years old. Only we go more gravely about it. You love to write or to read a fairy story, and that is what you will always like to do, in some form or other. By and by you will discover that you want what are called the necessities of life only that you may realize some such dream.

Eddy has got him a fish-pole and line with a pin-hook at the end, which he flourishes over the dry ground and the carpet at the risk of tearing out our eyes; but when I told him that he must have a cork and a sinker, his mother took off the pin and tied on a cork instead; but he doubts whether that will catch fish as well. He tells me that he is five years old. Indeed I was present at the celebration of his birthday lately, and supplied the company with onion and squash pipes, and rebarb whistles, which is the most I can do on such occasions. Little

Sammy Hoar blew them most successfully, and made the loudest noise, though it almost strained his eyes out to do it. Edith is full of spirits. When she comes home from school she goes hop, skip and jump down into the field to pick berries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and thimbleberries; if there is one of these that has thoughts of changing its hue by tomorrow morning, I guess that Edith knows something about it and will consign it to her basket for Grandmama.

Children may now be seen going a-berrying in all directions. The white lilies are in blossom, and the johnswort and goldenrod are beginning to come out. . . . People say that we have not had so warm a summer for 30 years.

I found a nice penknife on the bank of the river this afternoon, which was probably lost by some villager who went there to bathe lately. Yesterday I found a nice arrowhead, which was lost some time before by an Indian who was hunting there. The knife was a very little rusted; the arrowhead was not rusted at all.

You must see the sun rise out of the ocean before you come home. I think that Long Island will not be in the way, if you climb to the top of the hill—at least, no more than Bolster Island, and Pillow Hills, and even the Lowlands of Never-get-up are elsewhere.

Do not think that you must write to me because I have written to you. It does not follow at all. You would not naturally make so long a speech to me here in a month as a letter would be. Yet if some time it should be perfectly easy and pleasant to you, I shall be very glad to have a sentence.

Your old acquaintance,

HENRY THOREAU.

(From "Henry Thoreau, as Remembered by a Young Friend," by Edward W. Emerson.)

## Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. A nest in the branches of yonder tree, With four little birds cunning as can be.

"Come, get up," the mother bird said, 'Tis time to comb your frowzy head.' For an answer, only this: Four soft bills for her to kiss.

## Many Kinds of Mistletoe

There are more than 400 different varieties of mistletoe, most of these being tropical and parasitic. Many of these varieties are known in the United States, from the New Jersey coast both west and south.

## Toady's Chase



Fourth Episode

At last Toady guessed that all was not going as he had carefully planned, so he peeped anxiously into his tiny bag only to find it quite empty. Great shining tears began to fall, as Toady realized that he could not have things all his own way. Next time he will first consult his playfellows as to whether they wish to be carried off in his tiny white bag.

## A Boy Who Didn't Want to Go to West Point

Nearly one hundred years ago, in a little cottage which stood on the edge of a creek which flowed into the Ohio River, there lived a small boy whose name was Hiram Ulysses Grant. "Hiram out of respect to his grandfather, and Ulysses because it was such a noble name, borne by a great soldier centuries before."

The little boy grew fast, but before he was able to remember his first home his parents moved with him to Georgetown, twenty miles away. Here Mr. Grant had bought a large stretch of woodland, near which he set up a still larger tannery than his first one, and here Ulysses spent a happy boyhood.

His father owned a number of horses, writes Mary H. Wade in "Ulysses S. Grant," and the little son never seemed so happy as when he was allowed to care for these animals or to drive them about. On the other hand, the horses seemed to understand that he was their friend. They loved the child and obeyed him readily. When he was only seven or eight years old, he could manage a team of horses, and he hauled from the woods all the wood used in the house and the tannery.

When he was eleven, he was strong enough to handle a plow, and for the next six years did all the plowing on the farm, the furrowing of the corn and potatoes, the harvesting of the crops, and the hauling of the wood, besides taking care of the cows and horses.

With all this work, Ulysses went to the country school, which was some distance from the little village where he lived. It was a busy life, and yet the boy was very happy. His parents never scolded him, but gave him every possible chance for pleasure. He went swimming and fishing in summer and skating in winter, but there was nothing he enjoyed better than riding over the country roads to visit relatives miles away.

There was one thing which he did not like to do—that was to help his father in the tannery. Every part of this work was unpleasant to Ulysses, and he shirked it if possible. His father, seeing this, and finding that his son was always ready to work on the farm, let him have his way and asked less and less of his help in the tannery.

Now, as you already know, Ulysses loved horses dearly. . . . One day a circus came to town, and he went to it with the other village boys. Among the animals was a pony whose mane had been cut off and whose back was so round that it did not seem possible for anyone to sit on it.

"I will give five dollars to the boy who can ride this pony without being thrown off," said the manager of the circus.

Of course, this offer was very attractive, and one boy after another tried to ride the pony. Each one in turn was thrown off, because the pony had been taught all sorts of tricks to make this happen. Ulysses stood by, watching carefully. He said to himself, "I am going to master that pony."

When he was given a chance to

try, he sprang on the animal's back, fastened his arms around its neck with a grip of iron, and, though the pony tried one trick after another to throw him off, he managed to hold on. It was this same spirit that afterwards made him one of the greatest men in this country. . . .

So, after the boy had learned what he could at the district school, he was sent for a while to Maysville, to attend the academy there. A man who had been to college was at the head of the academy, and through him Ulysses learned somewhat of the outside world and the social ways of the people who live in cities.

Among other things, he had to take part in debates. This was very unpleasant to him. To stand up and speak before an audience was very hard for this quiet, modest fellow. He could do things when it was necessary, but to show off was another matter.

Ulysses was not much of a scholar; in his early days, he did not care greatly for books. Neither did he take much interest in anything that had to do with warfare, though his grandfather and great-grandfather had been soldiers. And yet, during these quiet years of his boyhood on the farm, his father was possibly dreaming of a very different future for his son.

At any rate, he said to Ulysses one day, when the lad was about 17 years old, "Ulysses, I believe you are going to get that appointment."

"What appointment?" was the astonished answer.

"To West Point," said his father.

"I have applied for it for you."

Ulysses, generally quiet and easy to manage, declared stoutly that he would not go to West Point, but his father had made up his mind in the matter, and there was no gainsaying it. It seems that a neighbor's son, who was looked upon as a very bright fellow, had received the appointment, but failed in his examinations. Then it was that Mr. Grant applied for his own son.

When Ulysses saw that his father was determined in the matter, he set to work to prepare himself for the examinations. He went to an academy at Ripley, O., and studied faithfully. He showed himself especially good in mathematics. At last he felt himself ready to pass the dreaded examinations. Even now, however, he was not eager to go to West Point. He loved the quiet farm life and the country rides, and his horses, and he felt that he would rather be a trader than anything else.

But go he must, and so he decided to make the best of it. "At any rate," he thought, "I can have a good time on the way. I shall see many new places; I shall visit the great city of Philadelphia; for the first time I shall ride long distances over the railroads."

The journey proved most delightful. Part of it was spent on a steamboat which carried the young man to Pittsburgh, and as it made long stops at different places on the way, Ulysses had a good chance to see everything that was worth while. But when, for the first time in his life, he rode in a steam car, his delight was unbounded. The rate at which the train moved

The roadway wound in and out through the middle of the valley—a valley of rolling, slowly curving, fence-crossed knolls and low hilltops and sweeping, dipping hollows, with here and there nestled a bit of swamp marshland, and stretching away in sloping hillsides, dotted here and there with bits of woodlots, to the ridge top beyond. Nearly white stone walls and zigzag gray rail fences were everywhere—bush bordered and some nearly hidden by swaying bush tops and thick o'er-grown fence corners. We had sauntered far and paused now for a moment atop a small rise—a bit of hollow just beyond and the hillsides stretching on and on, away on to the ridge top, where broad-crowned tree tops of the woodland peeped over in clumps and stretches between hillside pastures, which slipped over and sloped a short way down the other side, backed by the gently curving sky line of outstretched distant mountains, just showing o'er-top.

A sweet, ever-active, faintly heard warble, quickly repeated several times, came swinging up to us through the late afternoon stillness from the other side of the bush-bordered wayside pool, in the hollow just below us.

"Quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick!" it bubbled and, with a few moments' pause between, was repeated again and again, coming a bit nearer and nearer each time.

"Who is it calling 'quick-ly' from the alder bushes yonder pool?" we asked. "So brightly and clear-toned?" we added, hearing more distinctly as our unseen "caller," amid the wayside bushes, approached the hilltop.

"Quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick!" he bubbled forth again from the bush-o'ergrown fence corner of the upland pasture, just across the wayside stone wall, lined on either side with rows and clumps of young white birch trees, bush high and full of small bobbing green leaves that rustled lightly in the gentle summer breezes, that came swinging through the tree tops of the woodland far beyond and on across the sloping hillsides and upland pastures and meadowland, touching in successive turn, with gentle pushes, the bush tops clustered and lined here and there.

Again it came from just the other edge of the broad-based clump, close beside us, "Quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-

would seem slow to us now, but to Ulysses it was wonderful.

The young man stayed five days in Philadelphia, going to the theater and seeing all the sights possible. At last the journey came to an end, and the young traveler found himself at West Point on the beautiful Hudson. Two weeks later he took the examinations, and much to his surprise he passed them quite easily.

It happened that, through the mistake of the congressman who got his appointment for him, the name of the young man had been given, not as Hiram Ulysses, but as Ulysses Simpson Grant. In this way, therefore, the name was written in the records of the War Department.

"But that is not my name," said young Grant, when he heard of the mistake, and he asked to have it changed.

"Impossible," was the answer, "unless you get the consent of the Secretary of War."

On hearing this, Ulysses decided that it was not worth while to make a fuss about such a small matter, and thus the world came to know him as Ulysses Simpson Grant, or more commonly as U. S. Grant.

## What the Burdock Was Good For

"Good for nothing," the farmer said. As he made a sweep at the burdock's head.

But then, he thought it was best, no doubt, To come some day and root it out. So he lowered his scythe, and went his way.

To see his corn, to gather his hay; And the weed grew safe and strong and tall, Close by the side of the garden wall.

"Good for home," cried the little toad, As he hopped up out of the dusty road. He had just been having a dreadful fright—

The boy who gave it was yet in sight. Here it was cool and dark and green. The safest kind of a leafy screen. The toad was happy; "for," said he, "The burdock was plainly meant for me."

"Good for a prop," the spider thought, And to and fro with care he wrought, Till he fastened it well to an ever-green.

And spun his cables fine between. 'Twas a beautiful bridge—a triumph of skill;

"Good for play," said a child perplexed To know what frolic was coming next. So she gathered the burrs that all despised,

And her city playmates were quite surprised To see what a beautiful basket or chair

Could be made, with a little time and care. They ranged their treasures about with pride,

And played all day by the burdock's side. . . .

—Author Unknown.

## Maryland Yellowthroat's Admonition

"quick," in a clear-toned, sweet bright warble rapidly repeated. Quietly we waited and watched and then we had a quick glimpse of him and a moment more saw him quite clearly, as he slipped across a small opening between the bush tops and peeked and looked at us from under a shady leaf cluster for a moment and suddenly was gone again.

"There he is," we said quickly. "He just flitted across that opening; now there he is, on that small twig beneath that leaf cluster, looking at us so brightly. See him! A wee little bird, not quite as large as Song Sparrow of the wayside bush tops, and how quickly and alertly and gracefully he slips and skips here and there. Quite a gayly colored coat as he flashed by, olive-green back, yellow breast and forehead and sides of head black edged with a wee bit of light gray. Bright and pretty and cheery, we think. But he has gone now, though, perhaps, if we wait for a moment or so, he'll appear again. We'd like to ask him about himself and his gay, bright ways," we added.

Quietly we waited for several moments, but the leaf clusters merely bobbed and waved and rustled, and no wee bird of yellow and black and olive-green flashed across between them. Slowly we sauntered around the edge of the bush clump, looking for the bright "caller" of the wayside bushes.

"Quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick!" came from the next bush just beyond and, stepping forward quickly, we caught a glimpse of a streak of olive-green, just a bit darker than the leaf clusters, slipping away among the bush tops. Brightly, happily, cheerily, he called back again and, stepping forward, we again caught just a glimpse of a wee bird streaking, slipping, darting on and on, and calling back his gay little warble. "Why, it's almost like a game of 'hide and seek,'" we said, pausing a moment. "First he's here and then he's gone, and then you see him and then you don't."

"Why, of course, it's a game of 'hide and seek,'" softly came a sweet-toned voice from the near-by bush top, and there was the gay songster of olive-green and yellow and black back again, peeking and looking brightly at us from under a nodding leaf cluster. "We play it with every 'passer-by,' you know," he continued, "that wishes to and plays his 'part' of the game. They often 'seek' and, after the first glimpse or so, seldom 'find' us. It's such dandy fun slipping and darting and swaying, here and there among the bobbing, nodding, waving leaf clusters of the wayside bush tops, rustling gently in the summer breezes, cool and shady and cozy during the long summer midday hours."

"We're one of the 'callers' of the wayside bushes," he began again, speaking quickly and hopping from branch to stem and from stem to branch after every few words. "That's our 'part' in the Birdland Chorus, you know. We greet almost all 'passers-by' gayly and cheerily, and then, if they pause for a moment, we play our game of 'hide and seek' with them. And every one steps a bit more happily and cheerily and briskly, as they swing o'er the hilltop after we have called to them, I think. Then, when the cows, large lumbering creatures we think them, pass by on their way to and fro between the barnyard and the pasture lot, we call 'Quick! i-ly-quick!' several times, and they don't pause and loiter quite so often, and thus, perhaps, we help the farmer a bit."

"Then we call 'Quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick,' to all Birdland and to all the Woodfolk, too, you know."

"Swallows, fluttering, wheeling, darting above Woodland Pool, know it quite well, for they call 'quick-quick-quick' back and forth to each other, as they swing along. And Spotted Sandpiper, or Teaser Snipe, as folks often call him, bowing and bobbing and stepping lightly across the mud flats and swinging quite straight coursed, just above the brook top, bowing and bobbing again from the other shore above the old mill dam, where Swampy Brook broadens and becomes quite shallow in many places, is always quite active and alert and does not need to be reminded 'quick-ly-ly' as others often are. We often call to Chipmunk, or Ground Squirrel, as he is often known, striped-back, russet-coated fellow of the wayside stone wall and the broad stump top at the woodland's edge, who, alert and active as he is, often pauses and sits for a moment at the moment atop the 'high stone' of the wall or a nearby broad stump top, and might almost forget to gather his supply of nuts and seeds. So we often call 'quick-ly-ly' to him and he sits quite erect and then goes skipping and darting and bouncing along the stone wall top and across the woodland carpet, as if just remembering his duty or some of the dandy games he might be playing. You know, he also plays the game of 'hide-and-seek,' in and out among the crevices between the stones of the wayside wall and among the stump roots, and calls brightly and cheerily to almost every passer-by. So we flutter and sway and dart along here and there among the bush tops and wayside brush fences, along the stone walls and fence rails and across the upland pastures and overgrown bush-dotted wayside fields, often swinging up to the woodland's edge and down along the edge of Swampy Brook and thicket bordered, and call 'quick-ly-quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick,' to every one. So we have a quite important 'part' in the Birdland Chorus."

"You do, indeed," we answered; "but who are you, so gay, so alert? We haven't been told your name, you know."

"Why, people called me Maryland Yellowthroat," he began again. "We belong to the large Warbler family of

Birdland. There are many members of this family and most of us are quite small wee birds and have brightly and gayly colored coats. We Warblers sing many of the light and soft 'parts' of the Birdland Chorus. Folks see us more often when we flutter and dart and skip along among the tree tops and bush tops in the springtime, gayly colored and brightly singing flocks of wee birds flashing in the bright sunshine, passing on our journey from the sunny Southland to our homes in the Northland, and often to the far Northland where so many of us build our nests, and on our return again in the falltime to the far sunny Southland. Away in the far Northland, there are forests of tall, broad-crowned tree tops and quiet-topped woodland pools and lakes, often quite forest enclosed, and it's quite shady and cool and quiet, they say. But we much prefer the sunny hillsides and sloping pasture lots and wayside pools, all bush dotted and thicket bordered, quite cool and shady, too, beneath the leaf clusters. Some of us do go to the far Northland, but many of us remain here and build our nests, often of bits of leaves and weeds and slender grass tops, often quite bulky, placed in, low crèches or nestled down among the roots and grasses of dog fence corners and swampy thickets. The mate, you know, has a slightly duller coat and wears no black spot across her forehead and about her eyes, as we do, although it is often shaded a bit darker there than the rest of her olive-green backed and pale yellow breasted coat."

"Then there are some others of the Warbler family, that remain here through the summertime. Perhaps you have met a few of them, among the o'er-hanging tree tops and wayside bushes. There's Yellow Warbler, olive-yellow back, bright yellow breast streaked on either side with reddish brown, often slipping and darting among the wayside bush tops; and Redstart, gay, graceful little fellow, black and orange and white, awaying and skipping through the tree tops along the edge of the woodland; and then black and white, Creeping Warbler, black and white streaked coat, slipping and sliding and clinging here and there, up and down, along the trunks and branches of the woodland trees and sturdy bush tops. I hope you have or will meet them sometime."

"But I have been talking to you for quite a long while now, and I must be going to do my 'part' in the Birdland Chorus," he said, and on and on he went through the bush tops and along the thicket's edge, slipping, darting, fluttering on, and on, graceful, wee, small bird of black and yellow and olive-green, calling back his gay little song, 'quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick! i-ly-quick,' rapidly repeated again and again.

## Nine A. B.'s

In 1642, when the first commencement was held at Harvard College, there were nine candidates for the degree of A. B.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Uses of Trouble

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Apostle Paul wrote to the early Christians at Corinth, "Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake." Of this, Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 200 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings": "The apostle Paul insists on the rare rule in Christian Science that we have chosen for a text; a rule that is susceptible of proof, and is applicable to every stage and state of human existence. The divine Science of this rule is quite as remote from the general comprehension of mankind as are the so-called miracles of our Master, and for the sole reason that it is their basis."

That trouble has its uses, the Christian Scientist soon learns. He does not believe that God knows trouble or that He sends it upon men. His first true knowledge of God reveals to him that God is divine Mind, wholly good, knowing no evil and sending none. Pain and sorrow, however, are a large portion of the belief in the flesh, for the flesh cannot sustain itself against dissolution. To learn that God is not the author of trouble is to learn how to classify it correctly and to see that it can be overcome. But the overcoming includes getting rid of the fleshly mind, and this carnal mind, as Paul names it, cannot be undone in a day. Therefore, if the hard times and trying experiences be turned to good account in the process, they are of value. If the end of Christian experience were comfort in the flesh, the Christian Science healing would have accomplished its aim in bodily cure and end there. But the destruction of the fleshly mind with its beliefs of pleasure and pain is the object of Christian healing, and discomfort in materiality, so self-indulgent is the human mind, most quickly drives the individual to seek the law of God. Not because trouble is God-given, not because it is itself in good or here for any good purpose, for it is none of

these, but because it drives humanity to seek its remedy in God, does trouble have its uses.

There is one good rule regarding trouble and this we should adopt. It is to see that we may, by overcoming trouble, be better for it; that we seek in divine law the correction for it; that we surrender the wrong points of view, the self-indulgence, the willfulness, the ignorance, or the fear, which have made the trouble possible. It is a common saying that not what happens to us but the way we take what happens to us determines our happiness or success. So when a man knows that he is better for an encounter with trouble, because in resisting it he learns the falsity of material sense and gains a better understanding of Spirit, then there is nothing that trouble can do to him that will discourage him or get him under, and he comes at length to have no fear of it.

It has been generally believed that God sends trouble to chasten and to purify us. Far different from such a theory is the revelation in Christian Science that God is divine Principle, divine Mind, everywhere present and all powerful, knowing no evil, and that man is His likeness, is spiritual idea, never born of matter and knowing no evil, disease, nor death. Yet even so, in the false belief of life in matter, trouble is both chastening and purifying. This difference is clear, however. Under the former teaching a man accepted his trouble with more or less of grace as the case might be, while, under the guidance of Christian Science, a man advances upon his trouble with his understanding of divine Principle, and destroys it. The only possible advantage of trouble, then, is to compel a man to put to use his best understanding of God as Principle, that the trouble may be vanquished. And he who persistently and consistently does this is made better for every encounter with trouble.

Christian Science shows that when a man begins to lay off, or put away, his material beliefs, he is beginning to exchange the beliefs of the human mind for the understanding of divine Mind, and the evil shapes of sin and sickness known to the human mind disappear from experience to just the degree that the human belief in them is laid off. The belief of the human race in matter and its discords claims to govern every mortal. But a man who sees that perfect spiritual man, immortal, indestructible, governed by divine Principle in eternal holiness and harmony, is the truth of being, protests from the spiritual standpoint against this race-belief. So he annuls, little by little, by destroying his own belief in it, the effect of the race-belief upon himself and others.

If the trouble be sickness, it is a problem to which divine Principle can be applied. As the power and presence of God is acknowledged spiritual understanding is brought to bear upon it. Never for a moment should it be mentally submitted to. Always should it be classified as an error which the right application of the divine rule can eradicate. Thus sickness is viewed, not as a trouble, but as an opportunity to see spiritual power and law. Again, disability, discouragement, limitation, fear, all of these induce a man to look to something higher than human aid. To survive human circumstances we must lay hold upon the law of God which is greater than all these circumstances. Truly, to accept trouble as trouble, and to sit wearily down with it, is not to be better for it, but to make it an opportunity for further reliance upon our understanding of Truth is to be befriended by it. Paul knew this when he declared that all things work together for good to them that love God, and he knew it when he could truly say that he took pleasure in infirmities. Again in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 85 and 86), Mrs. Eddy has written, "Perfection, the goal of existence, is not won in a moment; and regeneration leading thereto is gradual, for it culminates in the fulfillment of this divine rule in Science: 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.'"

"Until this be attained, the Christian Scientist must continue to strive with sickness, sin, and death—though in lessening degrees—and manifest growth at every experience."

## On a Ship's Deck

No truer patriotism, no loftier heroism can be found than that which is often displayed on a ship's deck, and to my mind there is so many and so grand, and which makes such demands on the noble qualities of a true man, as the command of a large vessel. Self-control, fortitude, quickness of perception, knowledge of men, action, presence of mind in action and exalted courage and fidelity to trust, are but a few of the qualities requisite to the good seaman and shipmaster, and they are qualities which are often displayed at sea, not only in the navy in the time of war, but in the ordinary merchant service. Nor are the great deeds of seamen the less noble and valuable, as examples of what man is capable of in the hour of trial, because so often unrecorded, or rewarded at most by a few obscure lines in the marine columns of the daily newspaper, or by a gold chronometer or service of silver.—S. G. W. Benjamin.

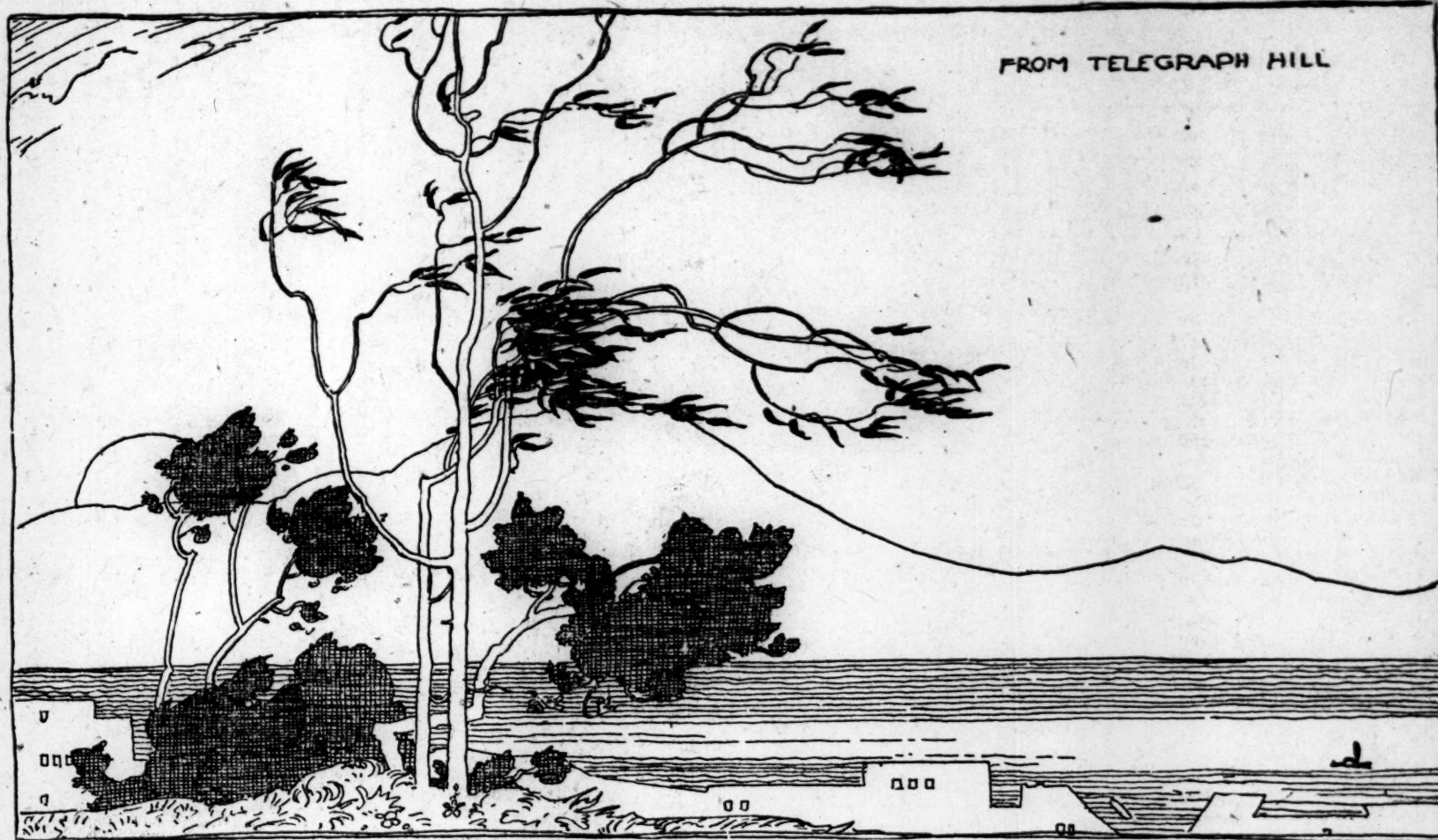
## Doonside

To me whose paddle blade has cleft  
The wave where great St. Lawrence flows—  
To me whose ears have heard the scream  
Of eagle, high above the snows,  
Where Fraser darts among the hills—  
What is this tiny stream for me?  
And what this little melody . . .  
Like some old half-forgotten croon?  
A cradle song of long ago—  
A mother's song so sweet and low—  
Hush! It is the Doon.  
—William Henry Drummond.

## "Looking Along the Roadway"

"My little brown brothers, the sparrows, remain my chief delight. Of all the birds these nestle closest to my heart, be they grimy little cockneys or their trim and dainty country cousins," writes Michael Fairless in "The Roadrunner." "They come day by day for their need of crumbs spread for them outside my window, and at this season they eat leisurely and with good appetite, for there are no hungry babies pestering to be fed. Very early in the morning I hear the whirr and rustle of eager wings, and the tap, tap, of little beaks upon the stone. The sound carries me back, for it was the first to greet me when I rose to draw water and gather kindling in my roadrunner days; and if I slip back another decade they survey me, reproving my laziness, from the foot of the narrow bed in my little attic overseas.

"Looking along the roadway that we have traveled we see the landmarks, great and small, which have determined the direction of our feet. For some of those childhood stand out above all the rest; but I remember few notable ones, and those few the emphatic chord of the universe, rather than any commerce with my fellows. There was the night of my great disappointment, when I was borne from my comfortable bed to see the wonders of the moon's eclipse. Disap-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Telegraph Hill, San Francisco

Telegraph Hill is one of those eyries, found often in the midst of cities, which command a circular panorama of immense proportions, with the town itself as center. The broad and placid waters of the bay flow about two sides of the hill, and the white and gray houses climb their seven hills, on the others. Tonight the sunset is flaming with intensest orange, burnishing with ruddy bronze

the rattling plumes of the eucalyptus trees which crown the hill, but warming no single side of the pale houses that glimmer between their trunks. The city, far below, is already in the cold half-light of evening. Toward Berkeley the ferries move slowly back and forth like phosphorescent water-beetles over the wide bay that may well have given to Whistler the secret of that pearly gray of his, scarcely

blue, washed and re-washed it seems, with some clear silvery light that lingered on in the furrows of the liquid paint, imprisoned there when it dried.

The lights of the bay-cities twinkle down the placid coast toward San Raphael, half lost in a moonly haze. But at this point all changes. The lights of Sausalito come into view, spluttering about the feet of Mt. Tam-

alpais with pyrotechnic sharpness. This way lurks romance. Tamalpais, heavily purple, reclines against a sky of flame that burns with southern ardor behind the black plumes, swept and torn over it in etcher's black by the roaring wind. Surely the roaring forties, these great floods of frantic air hurled in out of the sea.

To one accustomed to the rather tame weather of Europe, there is something terrifically momentous and absurdly fine in the insistent and unvaried tearing of the wind through a clear sky flaming into night. All the tropical stories one has read rush up to color the impression and the dry rattle of the long tongue-like leaves blown about pale trunks, recalls the weird dryness and hardness of palm-growth and the more scaly and thorny queerness of cactus and thorn. There things are rightly banded about by the trade winds. Between the black leaves as they swing, shoot vivid bits of violet light, pale and hard, from the arc lamps far below; and again the scarlet light on a wharf pierces through, and the smoldering orange windows of the Italian quarter.

## "My Ain Countree"

"The young Scotchman had just joined the guests. These, in addition to the respectable master-tradesmen occupying the seats of privilege in the bow-window and its neighborhood, included an inferior set at the unlighted end, whose seats were mere benches against the wall," writes Thomas Hardy in "The Mayor of Casterbridge."

"Among the latter Elizabeth-Jane noticed some of those personages who had stood outside the windows of the King's Arms."

"While thus furtively making her survey, the opening words of a song greeted her ears from behind the settle, in a melody and accent of peculiar charm. There had been some singing before she came down; and now the Scotchman had made himself so soon at home that, at the request of some of the master-tradesmen, he too, was favoring the room with a ditty.

"Elizabeth-Jane was fond of music; she could not help pausing to listen, and the longer she listened the more she was enraptured. She had never heard any singing like this, and it was evident that the majority of the audience had not heard such frequently, for they were attentive to a much greater degree than usual. . . . The singer himself grew emotional, till she could imagine a tear in his eye as the words went on:

"It's hame, and it's hame, hame fae  
I would I be,  
Oh hame, hame, hame to my ain countree!"

There's an eye that ever weeps, and  
A fair face will be fae,  
As I pass through Annan Water with  
My bonnie bands again;  
When the flower is in the bud, and the  
leaf upon the tree,  
The lark shall sing me hame to my  
ain countree!"

"There was a burst of applause, and a deep silence which was even more eloquent than the applause."

"'Twas not amiss—not at all amiss!" muttered Christopher Coney, who was also present. And removing his pipe a finger's breadth from his lips, he said aloud, "Draw on with the next verse, young gentleman, please."

"Yes, let's have it again, stranger," said the glazier, a stout, bucket-headed man, with a white apron rolled up around his waist. "Folks don't lift up their hearts like that in this part of the world." And turning aside, he said in undertones, "Who is the young man—Scotch, d'ye say?"

"Yes, straight from the mountains of Scotland, I believe," replied Coney.

"Young Farfrae repeated the last verse. It was plain that, nothing so pathetic had been heard at the Three Mariners for a considerable time. The difference of accent, the excitability of the singer, the intense local feeling, and the seriousness with which he worked himself up to a climax, surprised this set of worthies, who were only too prone to shut up their emotions with caustic words.

"Danged if our country down here is worth singing about like that!" continued the glazier, as the Scotchman again melodized with a dying fall, "My ain countree!"

"What did ye come away from yer own country for, young maister, if ye be so wondrous about it?" inquired Christopher Coney, from the background, with the tone of a man who preferred the original subject. "Faith, it wasn't worth yer while, on our account, for, as Maister Billy Willis says, we be bruckle folk here—the best o' us hardly honest sometimes, much with hard winters, and so many months to fill, and . . . little tates so terrible small to fill 'em with. We don't think about flowers and fair faces, not we—except in the shape o' cauliflowers and pigs' chaps."

"But, no!" said Donald Farfrae, gazing round into their faces with earnest concern; "the best of ye hardly honest—not that surely? None of ye has been stealing what didn't belong to him?"

"Lord! no, no!" said Solomon Longways, smiling grimly. "That's only his random way o' speaking. 'A was always such a man of under-thoughts. (And reprovingly towards Christopher: 'Don't ye be so over-familiar with a gentleman that ye know nothing of—and that's traveled a'most from the North Pole.'"

"Christopher Coney was silenced,

and as he could get no public sympathy, he mumbled his feelings to himself: "Be dazed, if I loved my country half as well as the young feller do, I'd live by clanking my neighbor's pigsties afore I'd go away! For my part I've no more love for my country than I have for Botany Bay."

"Come, said Longways: 'let the young man draw onward with his ballet, or we shall be here all night.' "That's all of it," said the singer apologetically.

"Soul of my body, then we'll have another!" said the general dealer."

"Let him breathe—let him breathe, Mother Cuxsom. He hasn't got his second wind yet," said the master glazier.

"Oh yes, but I have!" exclaimed the young man; and he at once rendered "O Nannie" with faultless modulations, and another or two of the like sentiment, winding up at their earnest request with "Auld Lang Syne."

"By this time he had completely taken possession of the hearts of the Three Mariners' inmates, including even old Coney. Notwithstanding an occasional odd gravity which awoke their sense of the ludicrous for the moment, they began to view him through a golden haze which the tone of his mind seemed to raise around him. Casterbridge had sentiment—Casterbridge had romance; but this stranger's sentiment was of differing quality."

"And are you going to bide in Casterbridge, sir?" Mrs. Stanbridge asked.

"Ah—no," said the Scotchman, with melancholy fatality in his voice, "I'm only passing through! I am on my way to Bristol, and on frae there to foreign parts."

"We be truly sorry to hear it," said Solomon Longways. "We can ill afford to lose tureful wynd-pipes like yours when they fall among us. And verily, to mak' acquaintance with a man a come from so far, from the land o' perpetual snow, as we may say, where wolves and wild boars and other dangerous animals be as common as blackbirds hereabout—why, 'tis a thing we can't do every day; and there's good sound information for bide-at-homes like we when such a man opens his mouth."

"Nay, but ye mistake my country," said the young man, looking round upon them with tragic fixity, till his eyes lighted up and his cheek kindled with a sudden enthusiasm to right their errors. "There are not perpetual snow and wolves at all in it!—except snow in winter, and—well—a little in summer just sometimes, and a 'gaber-lunzie' or two stalking about here and there, if ye may call them dangerous. Eh, but ye should take a summer jarny to Edinboro', and Arthur's Seat, and all round there, and then go on to the lochs, and all the Highland scenery—in May and June—and you would never say 'tis the land of wolves and perpetual snow!"

"Of course not—it stands to reason," said Buzzford. "Tis barren ignorance that leads to such words. He's a simple home-spun man, that never was fit for good company—think nothing of him, sir."

"And do ye carry your flock bed, and your quilt, and your crock, are your bit of chinee? or do ye go in bare bones, as I may say?" inquired Christopher Coney.

"I've sent on my luggage—though it isn't much; for the voyage is long. Donald's eyes dropped into a remote gaze as he added: 'But I said to myself, 'Never a one of the prizes of life will I come by unless I undertake it!' and I decided to go."

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Established in 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
Discoverer and Founder of  
Christian Science

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.  
One year, \$10.00; six months, \$6.00.  
Three months, \$3.25; one month, \$1.00.  
Single copies 5 cents.  
By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.50, one month 80 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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In North to Other  
America Countries  
Up to 10 pages, 1 cent; 11 to 20 pages, 2 cents; 21 to 30 pages, 3 cents; 31 to 40 pages, 4 cents; 41 to 50 pages, 5 cents; 51 to 60 pages, 6 cents; 61 to 70 pages, 7 cents; 71 to 80 pages, 8 cents; 81 to 90 pages, 9 cents; 91 to 100 pages, 10 cents.

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PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"  
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"  
"THE HEBREW AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"  
and other Christian Science publications.

## Early Music

The early history of music is "unfortunately wrapped in much obscurity," Lord Avebury writes in "The Pleasures of Life." "The invention of notes is but recent, and tradition in such a matter can tell us but little. So far, however, as musical instruments are concerned, it is probable that percussion came first, then wind instruments, and, lastly, those with strings: first the drum, then the flute and thirdly the lyre."

Various myths have grown up to explain the origin of music. . . . The old writers and commentators tell us that Pythagoras, 'as he was one day meditating on the want of some rule to guide the ear, analogous to what had been used to help the other senses, chanced to pass by a blacksmith's shop. And observing that the hammers, which were four in number, sounded very harmoniously, he had them weighed, and found them to be in the proportion of six, eight, nine and twelve. Upon this he suspended four strings of equal length and thickness, etc., fastened weights in the above-mentioned proportions to each of them respectively, and found that they gave the same sounds that the hammers had done; viz., the fourth, fifth and octave to the gravest tone.' However this may be, it would appear that the lyre had at first four strings only: Terpander is said to have given it three more, and an eighth was subsequently added.

"The Chinese indicated the notes by words or their initials. . . . The Greeks also had a name for each note. We have unfortunately no specimens of Greek or Roman, or even of early Christian music. The so-called Gregorian notes were not invented until six hundred years after Gregory. . . . The Monastery of St. Gall possesses a copy of Gregory's Antiphony, made about the year 780 by a chorister who was sent from Rome to Charlemagne to reform the northern music, and in this the sounds are indicated by 'neumes' from which our notes were gradually developed, being first arranged along one line, to which others were gradually added.

"The most ancient known piece of music for several voices is an English four men's song, 'Summer is I-comen in,' which is considered to be at least as early as 1240, and is now in the British Museum. . . . "In the matter of music Englishmen have certainly deserved well of the world. Even as long ago as 1185 Giraldus Cambrensis, Archdeacon of St. David's, says: 'The Britons do not sing their tunes in unison like the inhabitants of other countries, but in different parts. So that when a company of singers meet to sing, as is usual in this country, as many different parts are heard as there are singers.'"

## My Nasturtiums

Quaint blossom with the old fantastic name,  
By jester christened at some ancient feast,  
How royally today among the least  
Considered herbs, it flings its spice and flame,  
How carelessly wears a velvet of the same  
Unfathomed red, which ceased when  
Titan ceased  
To paint it in the robes of doge and priest.  
Oh, long lost, loyal red which never came  
Again to painter's palette—on my sight  
It flashes at this moment, trained and poured  
Through my nasturtiums in the morning light.  
Like great-souled kings to kingdoms  
Full restored,  
They stand alone and draw them to their height,  
And shower me from their stintless golden hoard.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Of a Different Stamp

ONE of the announced and, indeed, one of the principal, purposes of the so-called Peoples Council, so recently and so ingloriously foiled in its seditious projects, was to undertake to prove that organized labor in the United States was opposed to the draft and to other war policies of the Government, and in favor of a peace without annexations or indemnities; that is, such a peace as would be welcome to Germany. The promoters and managers of the undertaking claimed to have won over to the Workmen's Council, organized especially for the accommodation of secessionists from the American Federation of Labor, thousands of men who had been, but were no longer, followers and supporters of Samuel Gompers. These thousands, the pacifists asserted, were no longer followers of Samuel Gompers, because that leader favored both the prosecution and the winning of the war in which the country was engaged, and was adverse to peace on any terms save those which the United States and its allies might regard as satisfactory. The Peoples Council, with the accomplishment of its purposes in view, proposed to hold a great national convention of its members and sympathizers in Minneapolis during the first four days of this month. The Governor of Minnesota warned it to keep out of the State. The organization sought hospitality elsewhere, and was everywhere, save in an obscure corner of Chicago's West Side, denied a refuge. Its boasted thousands dwindled to dozens. Its boasted influence vanished into thin air.

But, at a time when it was using money and printer's ink freely, and when it was threatening to attract a goodly percentage of the professional malcontents of the country, it was deemed wise by loyalists in the ranks of organized labor, and in socialist and radical movements, to meet it with a counterblast. The result was the formation of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, and the decision to hold a convention in Minneapolis immediately following that of the Peoples Council. The program of the latter went all awry; as may be seen by the news reports, the program of the former is being carried out smoothly and successfully.

The character of the respective organizations has made the difference in the public attitude toward each inevitable. The one was pro-German, the other is pro-American; the one was disloyal in its aims and purposes, the other is loyal; the one was looking mainly to the advantage of the country's enemies, the other places the interests of the United States and its allies above every other consideration; the one wants the war brought to a close so that those responsible for it may escape their just deserts, the other wants the war won by those upon whom it was imposed, so that the settlement may be equitable and complete.

The Peoples Council should be thanked for the great service it has unintentionally rendered the nation in arousing the latent patriotism of a great body of Americans heretofore apparently so absorbed in trade or class controversy as to be forgetful of the larger obligations of citizenship. In Minneapolis, as a consequence of the recent awakening, is a body of men at variance, in many respects, with the conservative opinion of the times, but heartily in sympathy with the national cause, and determined that nothing shall come between them and duty to their country until the war for democracy is won. Among them, assuredly, may be found many differences of opinion on social, economic, and industrial subjects, but they are as one on the paramount question of the hour.

The Government can look confidently to the great element of the industrial population that is represented in the Minneapolis convention for all the moral and material aid it may require in carrying to a successful conclusion the campaign upon which it has just entered for the suppression of sedition in the I. W. W. and in other organizations subject to pro-German influences. The overwhelming majority of the wage-earners in the United States are loyal to the nation, and are completely out of sympathy with every form of treasonable conspiracy. They are as free from the taint of sedition now as they were from the taint of anarchy thirty years ago. They have nothing in common, sentimentally or otherwise, with those who, on the pretense of devotion to the interests of the worker, or on the pretense of devotion to peace, or on any pretense whatsoever, would strike at the roots of free government, or attempt to undermine the foundations of the Republic.

While, in common with all good citizens and progressive thinkers, they are far from accepting, in complacent contentment, certain existing economic and industrial conditions, they realize that in the United States every reform essential to human happiness is possible through legitimate agitation and legal process, and that social wrong can exist within the borders of the country only so long as it is accepted or tolerated by the majority.

This attitude of the industrial class of the nation was reflected clearly by Samuel Gompers, in his speech at Minneapolis, yesterday, pledging the united support of the American Federation of Labor to the Government. The conspiracy to create disaffection among the wage earners of the United States has failed ignominiously. It will be found, when the seditious organizations are suppressed, that the sum total of them constitutes but an infinitesimal part of the working force of the country.

### Italy's Changed Views of the War

ONE of the most interesting questions in Italy, at the moment, is the change which has come over the country, within the last year, in regard to the war. This change has been noticed by many, and it could hardly be better summed up than it was, recently, in an article by

Signor Tovini in the *Unita*. Signor Tovini is a clericalist, and, for that reason, a member of the "neutral" party which from the very first opposed Italy's entrance into the war. Today he stands aghast at what he regards as the devastating changes which have come about in Italy's view of the war. "In the first instance," he says, "we make war to gain for Italy her natural boundaries, and in the second instance, for the liberation of oppressed nations, and now thirdly, we make war for the democratization of states."

The summary is just enough. In the early days of the struggle in Europe, most Italians were naturally neutral. They had just emerged from a war of their own with Turkey, and they knew from hard experience just exactly what war meant. There was in Italy, however, the great ambition of the Irredentist, and, once the Triple Alliance was practically broken by Italy's failure to come to the help of her allies against the Entente Powers, the floodgates of the Irredentist ambition were opened wide. Thereafter, over many months, there followed the long-drawn-out struggle between the neutral party and the war party, the efforts of the former being everywhere supplemented by those unseen influences at Rome, with which every one who has any knowledge of Italian politics is familiar. Finally, the war party won the day, and Italy entered the war with "Italia Irredenta" as a war cry. Within less than six months, however, a great change had come over popular thought. Italy was disillusioned. Her troops had perpetrated no triumphal march into Trieste, the Trentino was still in the hands of the Austrians, and there seemed to be no immediate prospect of any change. A period of almost complete stagnation followed, on the surface at any rate. It was, however, more apparent than real. Italy continued her work, and, as the intentions and purpose of Germany became more apparent, as the submarine warfare drew more nations together in a bond of common indignation, Italy began to see her ambitions in the Trentino and elsewhere as, after all, only of secondary consideration. Her statesmen began to speak, as did the statesmen of many other countries, of the war for humanity, and, finally, when Russia rose in revolt against autocracy, and the United States entered the great struggle on the side of the Allies, Italy did not fail to show in many unmistakable ways that she, too, participated in the general recognition that the war was, indeed, as Signor Tovini declared, a war for "the democratization of states."

### Choosing a Profession in Spain

ONE of the curious consequences of the social revolution which is going on steadily, albeit still very much below the surface, in Spain, is the increasing difficulty experienced by the upper classes in deciding on a profession for their sons. In the old days there was never any doubt about the matter. These sons were all destined to "serve the State" directly in some capacity. The most favored capacity was, of course, the army, until the number of officers in the Spanish Army, in proportion to the number of men, became almost a byword. But if it was not the army, then it was the civil service, and if neither of these two was possible, then it could only be one or the other of the liberal professions, the most popular being that of the lawyer.

The practice is still being continued, but difficulties in the way of achievement steadily accumulate, as first one department of state and then another is "modernized." Thus, as was pointed out in a recent article on the subject, at the Segovia Military Academy, a short time ago, no fewer than 850 boys presented themselves for the examination for 25 places; whilst at the school of infantry there were more than 2000 competitors for 300 places. The universities are turning out a constant stream of lawyers, far more, in fact, than can ever get cases; whilst the competitive examinations for the civil service have done away with the "influence of ministers," which at one time counted for much.

In these circumstances, certain Spanish-parents are beginning to be filled with serious misgivings. The fact of the matter is, however, that Spain is only going through what several other countries have gone and are still going through, as they work towards a realization of the fact that all useful labor is honorable labor, and that it is as impossible as it is absurd to make any distinctions in the matter of dignity. Señor Luis Araujo-Costa summed up the situation accurately enough when he said that, in other countries, where industry and commerce were more developed than in Spain, young men were admitted to occupations thrown open by the great industrial houses to those who were qualified "by intelligence, honesty and industry," and that in Spain this door was almost closed.

As Spain develops commercially and industrially, however, a great change, it is tolerably safe to predict, will come over popular thought on the question of labor, and many barriers will be broken down and swept away which, at the present time, interpose themselves between the son of the grandee and a useful and honorable calling.

### Elihu Root Sounds an Alarm

ELIHU ROOT was addressing the conference of bar association delegates, an organization allied with the American Bar Association, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Monday last, when he said: "As well go to sleep with a burglar sitting in your front hall as to talk about peace and security of a democracy with Germany still competent to pursue its career of domination." Mr. Root has had exceptional opportunities for the study of German aspirations and German methods, during the last few months, and the result is a conviction on his part that every phase of Teutonic ambition and Teutonic aggression is menacing to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of humanity. So long as there exists a great and powerful military autocracy which has the purpose of securing domination by military force, he told his brother lawyers, so long republics, democracies, countries which preserve individual freedom and individual rights, countries which

subordinate government to freedom, must be at the mercy of autocracy.

Members of the legal profession, by reason of their frequent and intimate contact with other people, have it in their power to sound the alarm broadcast. Each member, he urges, should exert every influence he possesses over his clients, friends, and associates in the community, in the direction of making them see how menacing is the situation. "We are in the fight," he says, "and the stake for which we fight is liberty, and it is our bar that stands at the door through which oppression would enter." It is easy to see, he holds, that, with the domination of a military system which subordinates the law, makes the bar but a cog to an administrative system of government, and leaves to the bench no independence, everything which lawyers have contended for of individual liberty, and the supremacy of the law over executive power, will be attacked and destroyed if the United States and its allies do not succeed in this war.

The former Secretary of State, Senator, and chief of the mission to Russia, is not given to sounding alarms without cause. No man is better acquainted than he with the resources and potentialities of the United States; but, on the other hand, few men have a clearer knowledge than he of the difficulties that must be encountered and overcome before the task upon which the United States has entered can be accomplished. His earnest, almost impassioned, appeal to the lawyers of the country to let the magnitude of that task be known to their clients, friends, and associates, shows how deeply concerned is he lest public opinion should become careless or indifferent.

"We are in the fight, and the stake for which we fight is liberty," he told his brother lawyers, after they had honored him with the chairmanship of their conference, and he followed this up by saying, in substance: "We have no more important business on hand today than that of grinding this fact into the consciousness of everybody with whom we come in contact."

No man in the United States, no matter what his calling, will make a mistake in taking Mr. Root's words home to himself. If democracy is not to be destroyed, and if all that goes with it is not to be lost, then the war must be won.

### Halton Feast

IT is not that Halton is an important place. It is, in fact, only a village, and the traveler who takes the road to York from the great city near by, and passes through it, as he would when some three miles on his way, would hardly give it more than the scantiest notice. To be sure, he would have it in view for some time before he came to it. He would see the spire of the village church high up, on the top of Halton Hill poking up amidst a belt of green-trees, whilst the sign board on the tollhouse by the crossroads at the foot would tell him that Halton was two miles away. Then as, the hill surmounted, he finally passed through the long, straggling village street, with its wonderful variety of inns, telling of the days when Halton was a great coaching place, he would notice, maybe, the strange admixture of the old and the new to be seen everywhere. He would have something more than a suspicion that people from the great city behind him had discovered Halton. He would look down side roads, all too evidently being "developed." He would see villas erected or in course of erection; whilst, ever and again, a new building, such as the branch of a bank in the great city, would tell of growing prosperity.

On the whole, however, he would, as has been said, be inclined to dismiss Halton with but scant notice. And yet, he would be wrong. The fact is, of course, that Halton was Halton long before the great city near by was so much as a village, and it is this fact that gives so much importance to Halton Feast. Halton has had a feast, just about now in September, for centuries. For centuries Halton Feast has been a landmark in the life of the countryside. It has fixed the position of great happenings and of little happenings. Anything at all that happened within reasonable distance of September was dated from its relation to Halton Feast—so many weeks before or so many weeks afterwards. And it was not only so in Halton and the immediate countryside, but in the great city, also. To be sure, nowadays a new generation has grown up that knows not Halton; but there are hundreds and thousands of people who still hold Halton Feast as a landmark, just as they do Christmas, or August Bank Holiday. "Ah allus sez to mesell that t' summer's over when it comes ta 'Alton Feast.'" Halton is, of course, in Yorkshire.

And so it comes about, when the day arrives, that bills reminding people of Halton Feast will be displayed in the great city. The tramways will lay themselves out to convey as large a number of people as possible to the nearest point to the village on the hill, sure that there the strangest variety of vehicles will be waiting to convey the visitors to the village itself. The railway companies will do the same, whilst midst the bustle and traffic of the great city will be seen wagonettes, char-a-bancs, and, nowadays, motor vehicles of all kinds, displaying prominently the legend, "Halton Feast All the Way Is." And it is harvest time and dahlia time, and the air, even of the great city, is fresh with the special joyousness of September. And so, all the day, hundreds go out all the way for one shilling. All the day, Halton, gay with bunting, is receiving its visitors. The sound of music is in the air; whilst, over at the fair ground, is all the fun of the fair, and all its strange medley of sounds.

It is a great meeting place. "Nay, lad, Ah haven't seen the sin last feast!" or "Hey, missus, 'ere we are again!" are exclamations often heard. Then in the evening, when the flower show is over and the various other attractions have had their day, come the fireworks, and, as the shadows fall and the glare of the great city lights up the sky away to the west, the little village on the hill, by means of many rockets cast up into the darkness and many terrific explosions, reminds its great neighbor and all the countryside of its presence. And then, as the last rocket gives place to the stars, and the last wagonette

has taken the road downhill, all the way back again for one shilling, Halton settles down to be its old quiet self, once more, for another year.

### Notes and Comments

IT has been said that every situation can be reduced to a point of view. And if you take the case of the trenches in Flanders, at the present moment, you ought to have no difficulty in making out your case. A British "Tommy" was asked by an officer recently, after a day of hideous bombardment, what his sensations were. "When I woke up at 6 o'clock," he replied, "I thought something unusual was happening. By 8, I was beginning to be disturbed. By 10, I was fair fed up with it. By 11, I was just disgusted. At 12, I pulled me helmet over me head, and went to sleep again."

MR. BRYAN is only human, and, if he smiles upon learning that the Philippine peso now has a greater intrinsic than face value, who can blame him? To complete his joy, however, the long-derided cartwheel dollar, still circulating in the Middle West of the United States at par, should command a premium from Eastern visitors.

GUSTAVE HERVÉ brought it on himself, or, rather, on Paris. At the time of a recent London air raid, he complained bitterly that all the German attentions were for the British capital, and that Paris appeared to be neglected. The other night, when already quite a number of nightcaps were reposing on pillows, the warning shriek of the siren was heard. The first thought of the Parisians was for Gustave. Il va être satisfait notre Gustave, muttered the nightcaps, as they hung out of windows, or gathered in the portes-cochères. But it was a false alarm, happily for Gustave, since he probably would have been told to hold his tongue in future!

THE popular salutation, in the United States West, to the Peoples Council pacifists has been, "Move on, and keep moving!" Apparently, they were wanted nowhere, save by the sheriffs and police, and then only for temporary detention.

ALTHOUGH potatoes are coming down rapidly in price in England, now that the allotments are bringing in their store, it is doubtful whether they will reach the glorious minimum attained just a hundred years ago. "Excellent new potatoes," ran a news item in a well-known provincial paper of those days, "were selling in our market, on Saturday last, upon the reduced terms of six shillings the load."

THERE is a touch of the Pickwickian in a recently reported Missouri incident. A man in that State brought to a newspaper office a bone which he said he had found while excavating in a sand bank hard by. Twenty feet of sand had, he averred, covered it, for how long a time he did not, but would like to know. Hence he consulted the editor, who, upon examination of the relic, declared that he had bought a good many bones just like the one under consideration, in neighboring butchers' shops, paying as high as 30 cents a pound for them.

ORDERS have been issued to the effect that gates at all railroad grade crossings in New York State shall henceforth be lowered at midnight, after which hour automobiles and other vehicles will be permitted to cross the tracks only by requesting right of passage. Some of our contemporaries hail this as a desirable arrangement. They forget, evidently, that the highways belong to the people, and that the railroad companies have as little right to close them, at any time of day or night, as they have to make the crossing of them perilous. There is but one solution for the railroad grade crossing, and that lies in its elimination.

It now appears that the exportation of Dutch flower bulbs to the United States is not to be prohibited, as reported. The rumored embargo grew out of the fact that tulip, hyacinth, and narcissus bulbs had proved to be good milk-producing fodder for cows, and were being used thus on a wholesale scale in Germany. Holland prefers to make use of the bulbs for fodder purposes herself, but countries in which the bulbs are used normally will not be denied a supply. The hint contained here may prove valuable to those on the western side of the Atlantic who have been wondering what use could be made of surplus dahlia bulbs.

It is much easier to explain where the muskmelon gets the name of cantaloupe than it is to answer some other questions about it, as, for instance, If the Rocky Ford cantaloupe seldom comes from Rocky Ford, where under the sun does it come from, as a general thing? The muskmelon is of Armenian origin. Its seeds were planted in Cantalupi, Italy, about four centuries ago. Previously it had not been regarded as an edible. There are times, even in the present period, when people hesitate so to regard it, and this is another thing which Mr. Hoover will perhaps have to look into, when he has leisure.

JOHN SPARGO, who, some time ago, refused to continue his affiliation with the Socialist Party if its councils were to be dominated by the pro-German element, finds it necessary to explain that the party should not now be judged and condemned because of the efforts, now regarded as unsuccessful, of that element to control the loyalist element. Why should Mr. Spargo feel that the party in which he is particularly interested is in need of this special defense? The permeating influence of pro-Germanism seems to be equally apparent in other political parties, the members of which give no intimation that they are offended because of it.

HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, no doubt, thought he was saying a very cutting thing when he recently spoke of American shirtsleeve diplomacy. The sneer at that kind of diplomacy has long since ceased to be effective. It is not so much to the point, now, whether diplomacy is or is not in shirtsleeves, as whether the sleeves of the diplomatist, shirt or coat, are clean.